The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XXXIX. LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1869. NEW SERIES. NO. 424.

WASHINGTON.

Our New Coaling Station in the West Indies.

The Dominican Republic Our Next Purchase.

The Canadian Dominion Not Ripe for Annexation.

Grant and Dent Have Quite a Conversation.

Attorney General Hoar's Resignation Certain.

Metallic Currency by the 1st of Next July.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE CESSION OF SAN DOMINGO.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—The assertion that the naval expedition which sailed from New York day before yesterday was intended for any reinforcement of the gulf squadron in connection with Cuban matters can be very easily dispelled, as it was ascertained here to-day that its destination is simply to take possession of the Bay of Samana in the Island of San Domingo, in pursuance of a treaty made with Denmark for the purchase of Samana as a future naval station for the United States. The Government has sent three Commissioners to carry out the details of the treaty. These proceedings, however, are all preliminary, and are only taken by joint agreement until the Senate can ratify the treaty. It is looked upon as merely paving the way for the annexation of the Dominican Republic to the United States, negotiations for the same having been entered on in the latter part of August last, as exclusively announced at that time in your special Washington dispatches. The Senate has promised so far as to substantially provide that San Domingo shall be annexed as a State without first going into a territorial form.

MORE ANNEXATION.

A portion of a self-constituted delegation from Canada favorable to annexation to the United States had an interview with the President to-day and talked the matter over in general details, but there is no prospect that any step looking to the annexation of the Dominion will be taken, as the proposition does not seem to have strength enough to warrant anything more than a good deal of preliminary discussion.

JUDGE DENT,

the Conservative candidate for Governor of Mississippi, returns to that State next week. He had quite a conversation with the President to-day which was mutually satisfactory, as it appeared that the latter had not misrepresented the President's views regarding the Mississippi campaign. Judge D., however, did not find the President willing to give Gen. Ames additional instructions as to the election on the 30th, and Dent declares that if there is a fair election he will be elected by a very large majority.

THE CABINET MEETING

to-day was without special interest. Members stated that most of the annual reports were completed, and abstracts of the same would be submitted for data for the message by the last of next week.

REVENUE.

Returns to the Revenue Bureau for five months ending September 30th, show that in the First Missouri District there has been an increase of nearly four hundred and forty thousand dollars over the corresponding period of last year.

GAUGERS.

Richard Bohan, William Mack, and Chyle Farris were appointed gaugers in the Seventh Kentucky District, and Jacob Lewis in Eighth Illinois District.

ATTORNEY GENERAL HOAR.

The report so often made that Attorney General Hoar contemplates resigning from the Cabinet is true. He will leave about January 1st, and will probably be appointed to fill the vacancy of the Supreme Court.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL

intimated to-day that his report would express the opinion that specie payments could be resumed at the commencement of the next fiscal year, July 1st.

THE RAILROAD TROUBLE.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad trouble is temporarily settled. Counsel on behalf of the company here obtained a temporary injunction, restraining the corporation from obstructing their track by the proposed grading of the street at the boundary of the city.

[To the Associated Press.]

DEATH OF R. J. WALKER ANNOUNCED.

WASHINGTON, November 12.—Secretary Boutwell officially announces the death of Robert J. Walker. Business will be suspended in the Treasury Department on the day of the funeral.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

The following appointments of Postmasters were made to-day: Daniel B. Jones, Syracuse, vice John W. Burst; George W. McKean, Lexington, Mo., vice J. B. Alexander.

RUSSIAN SUBJECTS ENJOINED TO OBSERVE THANKSGIVING.

The following telegram was sent to San Francisco to-day by the Russian Minister:

Washington, D. C. Nov. 12, 1869.—Martin Klinkapstrom, Russian Consul, San Francisco, Cal.: President Grant having designated the 18th day of this month as a thanksgiving day, I instruct you to have a thanksgiving service celebrated on that day in the Russian Chapel, inviting all Russian subjects to unite their prayers with those of the American people. [Signed] CALACASEY, Russian Minister.

CURRENCY.

The Currency Printing Bureau received only a small amount of currency from one of the Bank Note Companies in New York, and both of the companies have notified the department that they will not be able to furnish any to-morrow.

THE PACIFIC.

Mining—Interesting from Nevada and Arizona—Quantrell Turns Up Again—The Tahiti Tragedy, Etc., Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—Important developments at the Comstock Lode, Nevada. Excitement running high in stock circles. Nearly all descriptions have advanced.

A memorial asking Congressional aid for Sutro tunnel was signed by all the Nevada State officials and many prominent citizens.

Gold bearing quartz was discovered near Los Angelos. Surface rock abounding in free gold.

Arizona advices state that the Indians are troublesome near Prescott. Depredations at Ash creek.

Gen. Wheaton is organizing scouts for Apache warfare.

Gov. Safford is visiting the northern part of the territory.

The rain that has fallen throughout the territory is insufficient to benefit the mining.

Flour at Prescott is $36 in gold per barrel. Butter $2 per pound. Eggs $2 per dozen, and other necessaries in proportion.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the release of the French ship Malabos, recently seized for violation of the revenue laws, upon the payment of three times the value of the goods landed, about $3,000 and costs of suit.

The Virginia City and Truckie railroad will be completed by November 15th.

The press are discussing the proposition calling a convention to draft a new constitution.

Quantrell, the leader in the Lawrence massacre, was tracked to this city by detectives, where he enlisted in the army and was sent to Camp Scott, Nevada. The order sent for his arrest reached there too late, he and three others having deserted, taking the best outfits in the camp.

The Tahiti Messenger, official journal of the French Protectorate, Society Islands, published a detailed account of the tragedy aboard the French Coolie ship. The vessel was becalmed off Byron Island when the revolt occurred with about 300 Komacks aboard, who were on deck at the time receiving presents. The captain and several others were killed instantly. The mate and a portion of the crew escaped below and were besieged by natives.

A party of armed men resolved to blow the upper deck off, and powder was disposed accordingly. The explosion blew or frightened the Komacks from the vessel, and shook her like an earthquake. The sailors rushed on deck and found the sea completely covered with natives making towards the island.

List of killed—D. B. Blackett, Captain; J. Crest, Lieutenant; J. B. Lethin, passenger; and five sailors. Wounded—Victor Walles, steward, and three sailors. Escaped—Chas. M. Stewart, second officer, and five sailors.

HAYTI.

Desertions from Salnave—Blockade of Hayti—Mexican Gulf Pirate.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Letters of 27th ult., from Hayti, state that the Piquets were deserting the cause of Salnave. Cape Hayti is blockaded by rebel gunboats, and Salnave's steamer cannot get out. The English commander has not sent any steamer to assist Salnave in escaping.

The steamer Telegraph, which has been preying on American shipping in the Gulf of Mexico, has recently been purchased by the merchants in Turk's Island, but the British Governor of Antigua has announced she will, nevertheless, be treated as a pirate by the British Government.

PITTSBURG.

The Presbyterian Reunion—Impressive Ceremonies—Congratulations and Addresses—Thank Offering of Five Million Dollars Called For.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 12.—The Assemblies met in their respective churches. In the Old School a member who formerly powerfully opposed reunion prayed that the hopes of its friends might all be realized and the fears of others utterly disappear.

The official report of the New School Assembly was read, showing every Presbytery voted affirmatively.

Henry Day offered a resolution reciting the basis and declaring that, having been approved by over two-thirds of both presbyteries, we do solemnly declare said basis of binding force.

The same resolution was adopted in the New School.

At 10 o'clock the assemblies were finally dissolved by the Moderators.

A procession was formed of commissioners of both assemblies and proceeded along the street fronting the First Church, where joining arms, headed by the Moderators, they marched to the Third Church, where a public meeting was held. As the two lines united the crowd testified their gratification by the clapping of hands, &c. As the commissioners entered the church the choir sang the jubilee hymn "Blow Ye the Trumpet, Blow."

Over 200 ministers were on the platform, and the scene was most impressive. After prayer by Dr. Beatty, a committee was appointed to send a telegram announcing the union to the Presbyteries of Great Britain and Ireland, care of Mr. Buchanan, Glasgow.

Dr. Jacobus announced a hymn and Dr. Fowler read the Scriptures, and said he regretted to break the silence. He would rather sit still and wonder at the astonishing work that had been accomplished. He referred to the wonderful unanimity exhibited and the rapidity with which negotiations had been effected, and inquired what brought about such unanimity of opinion. He said not because either branch needed the other to support it from tottering, for neither body was ever so strong before. Recognizing God's hand in the whole movement, he urged the Church to renewed zeal; and, turning to Dr. Jacobus, the two Moderators clasped hands. The entire audience arose and sang, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow" with joined hands. The effect of this act was most impressive.

Afterward, Dr. Jacobus said that these churches had been united. If any one has good reasons to offer why the churches should not be united, let them state them now. Then addressing Dr. Elliott, who was moderator at the time the churches separated, said: "Do you know any reason why they should not be united?"

Dr. Elliott rising—"I do not."

Geo. H. Stewart—"What God has joined together let no man put asunder."

Dr. Jacobus beautifully illustrated the union, using the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers as a simile.

Dr. Musgrove contrasted the present and twenty years ago. He referred to differences of opinion, and said nothing but the power of God brought about the union.

Dr. Adams thought this grand occasion meant magnanimous forgetfulness of the past and liberality for the future. He alluded to the remark of Dr. Musgrove, and said that gentleman had run the doctrine of predestination, though that side of the house felt sure he (the speaker) could not be accused of advancing new-schoolisms. He thanked God we had been permitted to do so much in this war of union to making our calling and election sure.

Dr. Hatfield led in prayer.

Dr. Rogers moved that the thanks of the united body be tendered the Joint Committee for their labors in bringing about the happy result.

Dr. Fisher offered a resolution calling on the united church for a special thanks-offering of one million of dollars.

Dr. John Hall seconded the motion, and moved $5,000,000 instead. He said the union would help our young people to break in pieces the great golden image of mammon and fashion. He would use his hearty efforts to raise the $5,000,000.

Judge Strong, of Philadelphia, said he was at a loss for a symbol to express the idea of union. He didn't think it was a marriage, because the bodies were too near of kin to permit such a simile. Rivers conveyed the idea of coming from different sources; whereas these were streams from the same fountain head, and could only be likened to blending drops in the same stream.

Hon. W. E. Dodge pledged his former church to the raising of their share of the memorial fund.

Senators Drake and Hyday made brief addresses.

George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, was called upon, and expressed a hope that the day was not far distant when the united body would embrace every branch of the Presbyterian family of the United States.

Closing prayer, by Robt. Carter.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon solemn communion service, First Church.

In the evening a meeting in reference to foreign missions was held in the same church. Addresses were made by John Hall, W. E. Dodge, and George H. Stuart, who read the following telegram, sent to-day:

To the Rev. Dr. Buchanan, Glasgow:

The two great Presbyterian Churches in America this day united. Greet the Presbyterian Churches of Great Britain and Ireland, and pray that they also may be one.

[Signed] GEO. H. STUART,
JOHN HALL,
WM. E. DODGE.

Many commissioners left the city. Others leave to-night.

CHICAGO.

City Officers of Galena Attached—Miss Kate Bateman Enjoins Aiken—The Tailors Threaten Another Strike.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—In the case of the United States, ex-relator Henry Army, vs. the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Galena, which was a proceeding by mandamus instituted against the Common Council of the city of Galena to compel them to pay certain bonds held by the relator, a writ of attachment was issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, and the Mayor and Aldermen brought to this city this morning in charge of the U. S. Marshal, to answer for contempt of court by their refusal and failure to levy a tax and pay the creditors of the city, as heretofore ordered by court. The court not being ready to hear their answer, they were released upon their own recognizance to appear from day to day until the cases are settled.

A bill was filed yesterday in the United States Court by counsel on behalf of Miss Kate Bateman, to enjoin Frank E. Aiken, proprietor of Aiken's Museum, from producing her play of "Mary Warner," and for damages for its representation during the past week. This morning Judge Drummond granted an injunction, which was issued. It is said that Miss Bateman will prosecute for full damages from Aiken.

Another strike is anticipated among the journeymen tailors of this city. It was thought the difficulty between the bosses and journeymen had been settled two weeks ago, but a new misunderstanding has arisen as to the meaning of the term "plain coats." The journeymen assembled at their room this morning and sent a committee to the bosses' committee, who met in the evening and presented the reply of the bosses. It says they looked upon the action of some members of the Union respecting the revised bill of October 29th as being in bad faith. The committee say they will adhere to the bill as revised and approved, excepting that they are unwilling to allow extras for morning or walking coat, walking jacket, or sack, but not on all broadcloth coats. The committee conclude by advising those members who are disaffected with the action of the Union to form an association such as the master tailors can recognize. The journeymen received the answer unfavorably, and motions were made to strike. At 4 o'clock the Union had not determined upon its action.

THE TURF.

Fifth Day of the Chickasaw Jockey Club Races.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 12.—Chickasaw Jockey Club. Fifth day. Desoto stake, three year olds, two mile heats; subscription $100; club adds $600. Won by Helmbold, beating Versailles. Time—3:44, 3:46.

George Elliott Sequel stake, two year olds, mile dash; subscription $25; club adds $400. Won by Enquirer, beating Hamburg, Lynchburg, Kildare and Mandame, twelve paying forfeits. Time—1:48.

Gron stake, 3 year olds, that never won prior to August; mile heats; subscription $25, club adds $400. Won by Morgan Scout, beating Village Blacksmith, eight paying forfeits. Time 1:51¼, 1:53, 1:56. In the first race Helmbold was the favorite, in the second Hamburg, and Scout in the last. Track a little heavy on the second race. Weather rainy and unsettled.

THE WEST.

Arrapahoes on Their Reservation—Grass Burned off the Prairies—An Indian War in Prospect.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12.—Col. Schofield, Assistant Inspector General of the Department of Missouri, arrived here from Camp Supply, Indian Territory, November 3. He reports all the Arrapahoes on their reservation, near Fort Sill, California. Schofield does not believe the reported death of Satco. No news of such event had reached Camp Supply when he left, and it could not have possibly got to the nearest telegraph station, about two hundred miles distant, in the time indicated. The grass being burned off the plains from Camp Supply to Fort Hays, and between forts Harker and Sill, the Arrapahoes charge the Cheyennes with the work. It is stated that Medicine Arrow and some Cheyenne chiefs advocate fighting in the spring, while Little Robe of the Arrapahoes opposes it.

ST. LOUIS.

The Rebel Assessment in Court—Tobacco Tax—The Paschall House Lottery.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12.—Suits were entered in the United States Court to-day by Andrew Park, Wm. G. Clark, Wm. F. Causey, Louis C. Garnier against Franklin A. Dick, who was Provost Marshal of this District under Gen. Halleck, for certain sums assessed on them during the war as rebel sympathizers and collected by Col. Dick under Halleck's order. The aggregate sum claimed by the above gentlemen is $37,800. It is probable about one hundred similar suits will be brought, at least one of which will be taken to the United States Supreme Court if necessary.

Informations were filed in the United States District Court to-day against twenty-two tobacconists of this city for nonpayment of tax. The United States has brought suit against P. S. Lanham, manager of the notorious Paschall House lottery, for fourteen hundred dollars Government tax.

CUBA.

De Rodas—Numerous Skirmishes.

HAVANA, Nov. 12.—It is expected that Captain General De Rodas will return to Havana on Sunday from his tour of inspection.

Numerous skirmishes are reported between the Spanish corps and insurgents.

NEW YORK.

Sailing of the West India Fleet.

Petition for the Recognition of Cuban Independence.

Young Blatchford Takes French Leave.

Financial and Commercial Markets.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Since the sailing of the United States steamer Albany with troops for St. Domingo, the United States steamer Severn, heavily loaded with arms and ammunition, has left for the same destination. The war vessel Nantasket is now at anchor in the lower bay, also with troops on board, ready to sail to-morrow. The Jamestown is making arrangements to take troops on board, and is under orders to sail on Monday or Tuesday. Other vessels from various navy-yards are to join the expedition, and it is now known that a landing force of two thousand men will be shipped on the various men-of-war. It is still believed that St. Domingo is a mere blind to cover operations along other West India islands.

THE CUBAN JUNTA

have had an immense number of blanks of the following document printed, and a legion of sympathizers with their cause are busily engaged obtaining signatures to it:

To the Honorable Congress of the United States:

We, the citizens of the American Union, in behalf of the principles written in our charter of national independence, in the name of liberty and the sovereignty of people struggling to be free, respectfully petition that your honorable body do accord to Cuba the rights of a belligerent power, and at once recognize the independence of her sons from the tyranny of a foreign yoke, which for more than a year they have maintained unaided by the triumph of their arms.

BLATCHFORD DECAMPS.

Young Blatchford, the nephew of Hon. R. M. Blatchford, the intimate friend of the ex-Secretary of State, Seward, who is intimately connected with the customhouse draw back frauds, has summarily decamped. Whither he has gone or when he will return is a question that no one here can answer at present. The amount involved is said to be about $35,000, and the absence of young Blatchford argues strongly against his case. He is said to be a very fine fellow, and many of his friends in this city hope he will turn up and clear his skirts of the stains that have been thrown upon his official garments. What the matter is going to amount to no one can at this moment say, yet it is safe to predict that the whole matter will end, as many similar ones have done, in Republican administration's smoke.

THE MONEY MARKET

was more active to-day. In business notes rates are 10@15 per cent.

Government bonds were steady.

The quotations of gold at the close were 126⅝@126¾.

The stock market was heavy and declined. The bull cliques are becoming demoralized, owing to the discovery that some members have been quietly selling. There was a break in Pacific Mail from 60¾ to 56¼. The Vanderbilt and western shares were also heavy and lower, and at times toward the close there was a panicky feeling in the general market. Brokers belonging to the bull cliques have been free sellers of all that the market would take yesterday and to-day.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Beeves—Receipts, 408 head; owing to meager offerings sellers obtained an advance of ¼c per lb. Tops of best drovers sold at 15½c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 5,001 head; market not active. Fair business done at 4@7 for sheep; 6@8¾c for lambs.

Swine—Receipts, 1,686 hogs; market quiet at 9¾@10⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour less active but very sparingly offered, and closed very firm; better grades dull. Wheat again 1c. better, favored by a slight decline in freights and stronger accounts from Liverpool. At the advance there was less done, especially in Western wheat, and the close was quiet at $1 40@1 42 for amber Ohio. Corn unsettled. Oats ditto.

PROVISIONS.

Pork much stronger and business very good; free demand for old mess in small parcels for jobbing purposes and shipment; prices ruling strong, and closing at 25c per bbl advance; 550 bbls sold at $29 95@30 55. New mess steady, but quiet for want of stock; further advance for future delivery. Lard less plenty; only about 180 tierces Western offering, but the demand has also fallen off; market quiet. Bacon of good quality is attracting more attention.

GROCERIES.

Coffee steady on prime and ordinary; Rio 13¾@17¾c.

Sugars—movements in raw continues very fairly active; fair to good refining 11⅛c.

Tobacco—The market for Kentucky leaf but moderately active; demand confident to home trade: sales for week, 850 hhds. at 8¼@15.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool by steam 37,000 bushels wheat 8½d; to Londondery, a vessel with 1,000 quarters wheat 7s, and 3,000 bbls flour 3s.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The entire Custom-House frauds are estimated at $800,000. They were committed during 1866 7 8. The principal offender has not yet been arrested, and his name is withheld. It appears that a few weeks ago Wm. J. Korn and Wm. H. Whemstead were arrested on the charge of being engaged in commiting frauds. Korn made a statement implicating Blatchford, Romaine, Mulligan, and three brothers named Caldwell. The District Attorney demanded documentary evidence against the men from the Treasury Department, and on Tuesday papers were brought in. The guilt of Blatchford depends upon the genuineness of his initials upon the drawback claims. The examination of Mulligan was adjourned till to-morrow, owing to the absence of District Attorney Pierrepont.

THE NEW ASSISTANT TREASURER.

New Assistant Treasurer Folger was busy to-day arranging his securities. He enters on his duties, probably, on Monday.

THE CLOTHING CUTTERS.

One of the largest clothing houses in the city having peremptorily refused compliance with the regulations of the clothing cutters, requiring them to pay all cutters $24 per week, the result will probably be a strike. The number of cutters in the city is about 1,000, of whom about 800 are society men.

A BURGLAR WANTED.

A man supposed to be Lake Egan, principal in the burglary at Mayfield, Chattanooga county, committed some time ago, was trapped in a saloon last night and arrested, after a violent conflict. He denied the impeachment, saying his name was John Crawford, in which he was confirmed by several detectives, but there is such a struggle for the reward for the capture of the burglar that he was hastily sent off to Mayfield.

THE INNOCENTS.

An inquest commenced to-day on the remains of three infants found in a chimney in house 128 East Twenty-eighth street, at present unoccupied.

BOSTON.

Insanity—Financial Rumors—Railroad Stocks—Funeral of Peabody.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—A gentleman of this city, who recently left a respectable business and good prospects to engage in gold speculations, has been sent to the insane asylum.

Rumors current at a distance of a financial panic in Boston are without foundation.

Hartford and Erie railroad stock, which fell yesterday from 17 to 10, partially rallied to-day, closing at 12¾. Other stocks quiet, and the money market unchanged.

The funeral of Geo. Peabody was observed to-day by tolling of the city bells and the display of flags at half-mast.

NASHVILLE.

Mortally Wounded—The Convention Bill.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 12.—J. D. Vivert was shot this morning, at Linck's Hotel, by Benton Snowden. He is mortally wounded. Snowden was committed for trial.

The committee of conference to settle the disagreement between the Senate and House on the convention bill could not agree, and a new committee was ordered. It is thought the question will be adjusted to-morrow.

A Young Baggage Thief.

LOWELL, November 12.—Henry Lyon, a young man, has been sentenced to one year in the House of Correction for stealing baggage. Other indictments are pending. A lady's trunk, containing $450 worth of wearing apparel, and several carpet-bags and baggage checks were found in his possession.

New York Canal Commissioner.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 12.—George W. Chapman has been appointed Canal Commissioner, vice Bascom, deceased.

CINCINNATI.

The Tice Meter Examination—Free Trade Meeting.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—Four months ago the Tice Meter for registering the amount of whisky made, was attached to every distillery in the Second District. Prof. Smith, Edgar Needham and J. M. Atherton, Government agents, are here and will to-morrow inspect the aforesaid meters, note the result and report to Washington.

Prof. Perry had a small audience this afternoon.

Marine Disasters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—Advices from the South Pacific announce the foundering of the English brig Rona, Capt. W. H. Hayes, from Huahune, Society Islands, March 23d, for San Francisco, with an assorted cargo. Soon after sailing she sprung a leak and was abandoned May 2d off Pecipin's Island, which the Captain and crew reached safely.

Another vessel, the Locust, owned by Capt. Hayes, which sailed from Huahune about the same time as the Rona on a trading expedition, was wrecked off Humphrey's Island April 6.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 12.—The schooner Live Yankee, loaded with wheat, is a total wreck at High Island. Crew safe, except the cook, who died of exposure.

Arrangements for the Funeral of Gen. Wool.

TROY, Nov. 12.—Gen. Wool's funeral will take place from St. Paul's church on Saturday. All business will be generally suspended. Major General Carr has charge of the arrangements, and has ordered out two brigades. The Troy Citizens corps and the Albany Burgess corps and civil societies will unite in the procession. A regiment from Governor's Island, New York, has been ordered by General Sherman. Governor Hoffman and Major Generals Brown, Gibson and Shaller, with staff, and other parties will participate in the ceremonies. The remains are to be buried in Oakwood Cemetery.

Boiler Explosion—Boy Killed.

ERIE, PENN., Nov. 12.—The boiler of a small engine, used with a threshing machine, exploded at Concord station, in this county, to-day, and a boy was blown to pieces.

Snow Storm at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12.—Another snow storm this evening. About two inches fell. Mercury 28.

BUCHIGNANI.

The Last Exploit of the Italian Adventurer Who Married Mrs. Gen. Eaton.

[From the Montreal News.]

On Saturday forenoon there might have been observed a small crowd of people opposite the Delmonico Restaurant, on St. Francis Xavier street, vainly endeavoring to effect an entrance into that establishment. A closer observation would have led to the discovery that the peculiar interest they evidently took in the premises did not arise from any desire for the "creature comforts" supposed to be stored within; and if the observer had been of an analytical turn of mind he might have found out that the crowd was composed of a jeweler, a furrier, a shoemaker, a tailor, a wine merchant, and other parties who deal in the necessaries and luxuries of life, but not always on the cash system.

DESERTED HALLS.

Loudly they knocked at the door, thinking mayhap that the occupant had partaken too freely the previous night of the contents of his bar, and that a deep sleep thereby had fallen upon him, but no response came from within. Determined not to be baffled, they called in the aid of the law, and very shortly thereafter obtained an entrance, only, however, to find nothing but a few empty bottles in the bar, and a couple of bedsteads without the bedding in the bedrooms. The inmates had fled, taking with them all their household goods, even to the globes on the gasaliers. And thereby hangs a tale, which we shall proceed to unfold, though in doing so we may repeat facts already known to our readers.

THE ITALIAN IMAGE MAKER.

A number of years ago an Italian from Tuscany was engaged in the business not uncommon among Italians of the lazier sort, of peddling plaster images through the country—a fact unworthy of record except in connection with what follows. Our hero, whose name is Buchignani, it seems, was not content with this mode of life, and being rather good-looking and lithe of limb, he turned his attention to dancing, and soon became proficient in that art. Forsaking his plaster images, he set out for Washington, where he established a dancing school, and, it seems, met with considerable success.

HE MARRIES.

At any rate, in his character as dancing master he succeeded in captivating the heart of a certain widow lady, by name Mrs. Gen. Eaton. She had wealth and influence, by means of which she secured for the ex-dancing master a situation in the library of Congress, at a salary of $2,000 a year. Mrs. Eaton was a remarkably handsome woman, and had great influence with Gen. Jackson, when he was President of the United States. In fact she caused a disruption of his Cabinet, because the families of the Cabinet Ministers refused to associate with Mrs. Eaton, whom they looked upon as a disreputable woman. When 60 years of age, Mrs. Eaton married Buchignani, who was then but a little over 21.

HE ELOPES.

Not satisfied with this, nor with the charms of the fair widow, he eloped with her granddaughter, taking with him the trifling sum of $20,000 of the old lady's money. Our hero next turns up in Paris. He had been leading a fast life, and the $20,000 was all spent. This was two years ago. In his extremity he applied for aid to Signor Pignatelli, a nobleman and the son of a leading Neapolitan merchant, and represented to him that he was a man of good family, and owned a large property in Washington. Signor Pignatelli wanted references, and he was referred to a New York banker. The banker being deceived as to the character and position of Buchignani, reported favorably, and Signor Pignatelli was induced to advance the quondam wax-figure peddler the sum of $16,000, with which he purchased a large stock of French goods, and brought them with him to New York.

SIGNOR PIGNATELLI'S TROUBLES.

Subsequently he sent Signor Pignatelli an order for $100,000 of wines and liquors, promising to send him a bill of exchange for the amount by mail. This letter was addressed from Memphis, Tenn., though the rascal, as was subsequently found out, was living at Quebec at the time, and was aided by an accomplice at Memphis, who first received the letter, and then posted it for France. Signor Pignatelli, however, being warned in time by a friend in America, instead of sending on the wine, came on himself to look after his $16,000. He first went to Memphis, and of course failed to find Buchignani there, but afterward traced him to Quebec. Buchignani asked and obtained delay. Subsequently he went to New York, where he was immediately arrested at the instance of his wife, whom he had so basely deserted, but through the influence of Signor Pignatelli he was set at liberty.

HE DIVORCES AND MARRIES.

Then he came to Montreal, bringing with him the granddaughter of his wife, and started the Delmonico Restaurant in St. Francis Xavier street. He ventured to pay a second visit to New York, and was a second time arrested. This time he was brought before the court, and compelled to give security for the payment of $8 a week to his wife during her life. Subsequently a divorce was obtained, and he married the granddaughter with whom he had previously been living. While living in this city he endeavored to cultivate an acquaintance with the better class of Italians, but with small success, his character being pretty well known. At the time of the dinner given to Chevalier Secchi by the Italians of the city, he and his brother put their names on the subscription list, but Mr. Gianelli, knowing the previous career of the man and his immoral life, very promptly scratched the names from the list, and refused to have anything to do with the scoundrel.

LIVING LIKE A PRINCE.

Several tradesmen, however, in the city, knowing less of him or being more credulous, were deceived by his plausible manner and gentlemanly appearance, and allowed him to run up an account. He lived fast, purchased jewelry and furs, and fine dresses for his wife, with promises to pay; ran up a large account at the shoemaker's and tailor's, and only a few days ago bought, on credit of course, $2,000 worth of wine from a wine merchant in the city, which he shipped to New York. Meanwhile, Signor Pignatelli, whom many of our citizens will recognize—a gentleman about six feet in hight, dark eyes, dark complexion, looking for all the world like a Cuban—was waiting impatiently for the payment of the $16,000 he had been induced, in an evil hour, to advance to Buchignani, allowing himself to be put off by specious promises.

GONE—SIGNOR PIGNATELLI AFTER HIM.

The other day, however, he determined to be put off no longer, and threatened to have Buchignani arrested for obtaining money under false pretenses if he did not pay up. Buchignani got frightened, and secretly disposing of his stock on hand—some of it very cheap—and household furniture, he sent his family away, and early on Saturday morning he followed them. It is supposed he went to New York, whither the wine merchant who was foolish enough to advance him $2,000 worth of liquors has gone, hoping to get something out of him. Signor Pignatelli, too, we understand, leaves for New York to-day, intending to have Buchignani arrested for obtaining money under false pretenses. The other creditors, of course, are highly indignant at being duped, and with interest await further developments.

Two-Horse Riders.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Now that the resignation of General Butterfield as Assistant Treasurer at New York has been accepted, because of maladministration in his office, what is to become of him as Colonel in the United States army? The construction of the law by General Grant, which permits him to bestow another office upon the same person while yet he is an officer of the army, is without precedent, and is decidedly questionable. Butterfield's record was not irreproachable while in active service. What is to become of the Colonelcy, which many an incorruptible veteran would be only too glad to fill? Another of these two-horse equestrians, who is an officer in the army and also Secretary of Legation at the Court of St. James, is passing the winter in Washington, "gathering material," it is said, "to complete the second volume of the history of his patron, the President."

FOREIGN.

Funeral of the Late George Peabody.

Ceremonies at Westminster Abbey.

Who Were Present and Who Sent Their Carriages.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[BY OCEAN CABLE.]

ENGLAND.

FUNERAL OF GEO. PEABODY.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The obsequies of the late George Peabody took place this afternoon. The funeral procession formed at the mansion of D. E. Curtis Sampson, in Eaton Square, the residence of the deceased. It consisted of a hearse and five mourning coaches. Among the mourners were General C. Grey, her Majesty's Private Secretary, representing the Queen; Mr. Motley, Minister of the United States; Benj. Moran, Secretary of the American Legation; Freeman H. Morse, American Consul at London; Russell Sturges, and J. S. Morgan, Esq.

THE VACANT CARRIAGES.

Following the procession were the carriages of the Queen, Prince of Wales, Sir Curtis Lampson, Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, high sheriffs of London and of the courts of Middlesex and Surrey, the Duchess of Somerset, Marquis of Townsend, Lady Franklin, Miss Burdett Coutts, and many others.

THE FUNERAL CORTEGE

passed slowly through the streets, which were lined with silent crowds of spectators to Westminster Abbey. The venerable structure was completely filled with people who had been admitted by tickets, and all were dressed in mourning.

IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

the chair was hung with black, and the somber aspect of the interior was only relieved by the richly-decorated robes of the Lord Mayor and the sheriffs. Standing near the sacrarium as the body was brought in were Mr. Gladstone, Lord Clarendon, the dean of St. Paul's, the Rev. Thos. Benney, a dissenting minister, Dr. George Edward Day, and Mr. John Bright.

A flood of sunshine poured through the windows, and the choir opened at the moment the procession entered the building.

The coffin, which was placed on a bier at the end of the choir, was plain and unornamented, and covered with black cloth. On the lid was a brass plate with an inscription giving simply the name of the deceased and the place and date of his birth and death.

THE SERVICES.

The lesson was read by Archdeacon of Westminster. As soon as the ceremony within the church was over the procession formed again and advanced to a spot near the western entrance, where a temporary grave had been prepared, and an excavation two or three feet deep had been made. The sides of the grave were lined with black drapery. Here the body was deposited, and will remain until it is transported to America.

Lord John Thynne read the remainder of the burial service at the head of the grave. On the right stood the mourners, including the American Minister, and on the left were Gen. Grey, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Clarendon, the Lord Mayor, the High Sheriffs and the clergy of Westminster and St. Paul's.

The solemnity of the occasion was profoundly felt by the vast assembly and many present shed tears. During a choral service, which included the singing of the anthem, "His body is buried in peace, but his name liveth evermore."

THE LAST OF EARTH.

After the coffin had been lowered into the grave a floral case was placed upon it. This act was witnessed in profound silence, and served to increase the emotion which pervaded the congregation. The people then passed around the coffin and took a last look at the features of the deceased.

The Bishop of London will preach the funeral sermon Sunday.

THE RACES.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12—The Liverpool autumn cup was won by Sir John Harley's Lector.

FRANCE.

LEDRU ROLLEN DECLINES TO RETURN.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Ledru Rollen refuses to return to Paris, though he has withdrawn from the canvass for the Corps Legislatif.

LOUIS BLANC ACCEPTS.

A deputation of electors has just returned from London with the acceptance by Louis Blanc of the nomination to the Corps Legislatif from Paris, in place of Ledru Rollen. The latter, however, insists on maintaining his candidature, and has published an address, which is ridiculed by all the Paris journals.

PASTORALS—THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Monseigneur Dupaloup, Bishop of Orleans, has issued a pastoral letter expressing approval of the Guida Conference, but declaring in advance that he will abide by the decisions of the Ecumenical Council, whatever they be. It is reported the pastoral of the Archbishop of Paris, issued November 7th, opposing the adoption of the dogma of Papal infallibility without discussion, was inspired by the Emperor.

EGYPT.

OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, November 12.—Advices from Alexandria state that the great bend of rock in the Suez canal, at Ismala, seventy-five miles south of Port Said, which has hitherto been a hindrance to decking, will be at once blasted out. This rock is eighty feet thick. The convoy at the opening ceremonies, on the 17th inst., will consist of eighty ships. Notwithstanding this favorable news, underwriters of this city mostly decline to insure vessels bound through the canal.

IRELAND.

THE MANCHESTER FENIAN, KELLY.

DUBLIN, Nov. 12.—The Irish Times asserts it has proof that Kelly, the Fenian leader, who was rescued at Manchester, was the man who died recently at a hospital in this city under the name of Warden, and whose identity was so doubtful.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI INDISPOSED.

FLORENCE, Nov. 12.—Garibaldi is quite ill with rheumatism.

AN INTERESTING EPISODE.

NAPLES, Nov. 12.—The Princess Margherita, wife of the Crown Prince Humbert, has given birth to a son.

SAXONY.

THE ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

DRESDEN, Nov. 12.—The Saxon House of Deputies have unanimously resolved that the Government should endeavor to procure the abolition of capital punishment throughout North Germany.

SPAIN.

THE DUCHESS OF GENOA.

MADRID, Nov. 12.—The Duchess of Genoa is opposed to the candidature of her son.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The delay in the announcement of the new government loan for the purchase of telegraph lines has a tendency to lower the price of consols.

LONDON, Nov. 12—Evening.—Consols, money, 93¾; account, 92¾. American securities firm; bonds '65, 82¾; '64, 82¾; '67, 84; 10-40s, 78; Erie, 20¾; Illinois Central, 98¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 28¾.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Bourse quiet; rentes, 71f.50c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12.—Cotton—sales for the week, 80,000 bales, including 7,000 for export and 4,000 to speculators; receipts for the week, 86,000, including 13,000 American; stock, 435,000, including 31,000 American; quantity at sea, 244,000, of which 76,000 is American; market to-day easier, but closed heavy; sales 12,000 bales; middling uplands, 11¾@11⅞c; Orleans, 11⅞@11⅞. Manchester market heavy. Breadstuffs—Receipts of wheat for three days, 76,000 quarters, including 60,000 American; California white wheat, 10s; red Western No. 2, 8s 8d; red winter, 9s 1d. Western flour, 23s 6d. Corn, mixed, 29s 3d. Oats, 3s 6d. Peas, 42s. Pork, 121s 6d. Beef, 88s. Lard, 71s. Cheese, 68s 6d. Bacon, 67s 6d. New petroleum, 11¾d.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Tallow, 46s 6d. Turpentine, 29s.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 12.—Bonds quiet at 89¾@89¾.

ANTWERP, Nov. 12.—Petroleum quiet at 60¾.

BREMEN, Nov. 12.—Petroleum quiet, and steady at 7 thalers 9 groates.

HAMBURG, Nov. 12.—Petroleum flat.

HAVRE, Nov. 12.—Cotton quiet; afloat, 130f.

MARINE NEWS.

BERLIN, November 12.—The Bremen bark Cupido, with petroleum, from New York to Dantzic, burned to the water's edge at the latter city yesterday, where she had just arrived. Loss heavy.

PARIS, November 12.—The steamer Light, yesterday reported lost in the Mediterranean, was an English vessel. There has been a severe hurricane in the Mediterranean, and it is feared that many disasters have occurred.

Reduction in the Boston Navy-yard.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—One hundred and thirty-five men were discharged from the navy-yard yesterday. They were attached to the constructor's department. The engineer's and other departments are to be cut down. Exhaustion of the naval appropriation is said to be the cause of the reduction.

TREASURE TROVE.

Ten Millions of Specie Found.

[From the N. Y. Sun, 9th.]

PANAMA, Nov. 3.—Your readers will remember the story concerning $10,000,000 in silver buried on the Cocos Island, which was started in San Francisco ten years ago, and has been probably published in every country newspaper in the United States. The tale was that a doctor in San Francisco was one night called to the bedside of a sick and poverty-stricken sailor. The doctor watched over him carefully, and made and paid for all his own prescriptions. In spite of all his precautions the sailor grew worse, and at last the doctor told him he must die. The man was deeply affected, and wept bitterly. Death came over him slowly but surely.

On his dying bed, with tears in his eyes, he thanked the doctor for all his kindness, and said that he could and would repay him for all his trouble. In a few short breaths he told him that in his younger days he had been a pirate. With twenty companions he had shipped at Callao on a Spanish treasure ship bound to Cadiz. When five days out they rose and butchered the officers and passengers, after which the course of the ship was changed due west. Three weeks afterwards, during a drunken carousal, the ship ran upon a reef of rocks fringing an island in the Pacific, and before morning eight of the buccaneers were drowned. At the break of day they reached the shore in boats, and found the island fertile and pleasant.

After three days' hard work, they brought the kegs of silver dollars to the shore, and buried them. The treasure amounted to over $10,000,000. As water was scarce, and the provisions on the wreck were totally damaged, the twelve pirates took to their boats, and steered for the coast of South America. Nothing was ever heard from one of the boats, and it was probably swamped in a great storm which occurred three days after they had left the island. The provisions in the other boat soon gave out, and the men gradually became delirious for want of sustenance. Two jumped overboard and were drowned. One of their companions died in the boat, and a fourth was killed by his comrades, who drank his blood. After drifting under a burning sun for two weeks, the survivors were picked up by a passing vessel.

One of them died on the following day, and the other lived to tell his story to hundreds of incredulous listeners, and to seek in vain for the means to return to the island. He was now about to end a life of disappointment in death. At the conclusion of his story the dying sailor drew from under his bolster a roll of papers giving the latitude and longitude of the island as near as possible, and handed them to the doctor; but before the physician could examine them the old sailor died. The mutiny occurred just during the Peruvian revolution against Spain, and the sailor died in San Francisco some thirteen years ago. A careful study of the chart located the island in the vicinity of Cocos. The doctor embarked in the scheme with all his wealth, rigged out a schooner and sailed from San Francisco in search of the El Dorado. He returned a ruined man, unable to discover the island. Other expeditions were fitted out, but none were successful.

In July, 1868, several gentlemen in this city bought a schooner and fitted out an expedition. There were twenty-six persons in the party. The most of the party were old Californians, and were used to a life of adventure. Among the party was one George Cummins, a man of large experience, who had accompanied one of the previous expeditions. They reached the island after fifty-six days' navigation, thoroughly worn out and disgusted. They spent nineteen days there vainly looking for the hidden riches, and then gave up the hunt as entirely Utopian. Setting sail again for Panama, they finally brought up in La Union, whence Cummins came to this city with news of their blasted hopes.

It was thought the failure of this expedition would put an end to all attempts to recover the specie. This was not the case. Last winter some of the superstitious and wealthy citizens of Costa Rica began to agitate the subject anew. A company was organized, composed of some of the prominent Government officials. The matter was brought before the Costa Rican Congress, and after an investigation they authorized the purchase of several shares of the stock on Government account. A large majority of the members of the new expedition were soldiers, probably sent to look after the interest of the Government. A priest was sent along to look after their spiritual welfare. They left Costa Rica in June last. Nothing has been heard of them until yesterday, when a letter was received from one of the party by a friend in this city, containing intelligence of the discovery of the treasure. The letter states that all the treasure has not as yet been obtained, and therefore no estimate of its value can be given. The greater part of that which has already been dug out is in silver, the most of it in Spanish dollars.

THE PANTIN MURDERS.

Interesting Testimony Brought out Against Traupmann.

[From the Paris Correspondent N. Y. Times, 10th]

After being interrupted for a time, the examination of Traupmann was resumed by the Juge d'Instruction, M Drouet d'Arcq, on Friday last, and is being continued daily. It is said that the police are on the track of evidence to connect him with another murder, but no traces have as yet been discovered of the body of Jean Kinck. The murderer still persists in the line of defence which he adopted when first examined. It is feared that he will die upon the scaffold without throwing any light upon the manner in which he made away with the oldest of his victims.

The ship caulker, Hanguel, who saved the assassin from drowning at Havre, is at present in Paris, and has been paying visits to the editors of the journals who offered him a testimonial for his courage and self-devotion. To one of them he has made a statement of the facts, which differs somewhat from the narrative published in the Havre papers. He says that when Traupmann rushed toward the dock, he (Hanguel,) was about three hundred yards from the quay, and on learning what had occurred he darted forward, and hastily pulling off his overcoat, threw himself himself into the water. He dived at random, and was compelled to return to the surface to gain breath. It was then that he perceived Traupmann suspended by the waist underneath a raft. The shells and weeds which adhered to the wood had, as it were, trapped him. He dived a second time, but in doing so Troppman seized him by the left arm. With the right, which remained free, he tried to disengage himself from his grasp, and pushed the murderer, who turned over and let go his hold. In sinking Throppman again seized him by the leg, but he succeeded in returning to the surface to gain breath. He sank again, dragged down by the murderer's weight. The latter at last lost his strength, and let go his hold of him, so that he was enable to seize him, and bring him half drowned to the surface. The remainder of the incident has been correctly narrated. The murderer and his rescuer were withdrawn from the water at the same time, the one to be immediately consigned to prison, and the other to be greeted with the warm applause and admiration of the spectators of his gallant conduct.

The Cuban Junta.

[From the New York Sun, 10th.]

The Junta Cubana, of New York, which until yesterday consisted of five members, has been increased to seven. Other changes have been made. Senor Jose Morales Lemus, Cuban Envoy, will hereafter attend only to his mission of Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Cuba to the United States. At a grand reunion day before yesterday, Senor Miguel Aldama was elected President of the Junta. This gentleman is the wealthiest Cuban of the island. His real estate, consisting of sugar and tobacco plantations, grazing lands, and fruit orchards, is valued at ten millions of money, and his other possessions at five millions. It was his princely home that the Spanish volunteers mobbed last March. His purse has been opened constantly since his arrival in the United States. He furnished $125,000 for a single expedition, and in all upward of a million dollars. Now that he has consented to be made the leading spirit of the Junta, some effective work, sharp, quick, and decisive, may be expected. The Vice-President of the former organization, Senor Hilario Cisneros of Santiago de de Cuba, is re-elected. He is a gentleman of great energy, learning, and influence. His family is numerous. A number of these are officers and soldiers in the Cuban army. He is a lawyer, and highly esteemed and respected by all Cubans. Senor C. Castillo, of Havana, is elected Treasurer of the Junta. Senor Francisco Fesser, formerly the Treasurer, has been elected Comptroller. Mr. Fesser as a financier, has but few rivals among his countrymen. He has been director of the Banco de Comercio of Havana for years, and proprietor of Fesser & Co.'s banking institution of that city. Senor J. M. Mora, of Havana, has the management of the Ways and Means Commission. Senor M. Marquez, of Puerto Principe, has charge of Supplies and Commission, and J. M. Mestre, of Havana, is Secretary. This new organization is acceptable to all interests. The Political Club Cubano, recently organized, has accepted these names. So far as heard from, there is universal satisfaction over the reorganization. Those most interested in bringing this change about are Senores P. Gonzales, A. Arango, J. Arnos, J. C. Zenea, Senor T. Valiente, of Havana, and F. Agramonte, of Puerto Principe, all capitalists of influence.

Postoffice Men as Hucksters.

Complaint having been made that certain postoffice men upon the railroads were doing a nice business for themselves at the expense of the regular dealers, who were required to pay fare when transporting produce to market, the Postmaster General has ordered the following incorporated in the instructions: "Traffic in merchandise while on duty for the personal profit of a railway postoffice clerk, route agent, or mail route messenger, even though the regular tariff rates of the railway company are paid therefor, is absolutely prohibited. Postoffice railway clerks, route agents and mail route messengers must confine themselves, while on the train, strictly to the duties imposed on them by the Department."—[Washington Republican.

ALLEN AND M'COOLE.

An Interview with Them—McCoole's Statement.

We rode on until the coach stopped in front of an old-fashioned farm-house on the "banks of the Ohio," known as the "Buckeye House." Here we alighted, and, ascending the porch, we were moving leisurely along, in the hopes of meeting some friendly face to welcome us, when we were brought to a halt by the abrupt inquiry of "What do you want?" from a powerful and rather unmusical voice. "I wish to see Mr. Allen, sir," was our polite reply. "Hold on a minute. Who are you?" We answered: "We are the reporter of the New York Herald, and would like to speak with Mr. Allen a few moments." The gentleman entered the house, and we heard him say: "The reporter of the New York Herald is outside and would like to see you." "Tell him to come in," said the party addressed, and in we went without further invitation. "Good day, Mr. Allen," said we. "Good day, sir," replied the pugilist, who was then sitting in front of a blazing fire of bituminous coal drying his hands, which he had been rubbing with some colorless fluid to harden them. We watched him a few moments at this business, and then the following conversation took place:

Reporter—You are not using the usual dark substance which prize fighters generally put on their hands to harden them?

Allen—No; this is far better; it makes the hands harder and does not look so bad as the other stuff. Feel (exhibiting his hands).

Reporter—Your hands are very hard, truly, and they are wonderfully perfect, considering the amount of hard hitting that they have had to do during your pugilistic career.

Allen—That's because I know how to hit. I always see what I am hitting at before I strike, and when I send in a blow I do it straight from the shoulder, thus—(sending his fist out with the back of his hand down)—and not in this way—(going through the broadsword exercise with his clenched hand).

Reporter—How is McCoole's hands? Did you notice them when you last fought?

Allen—His hands ought to be right tough; he never could hit hard enough to hurt them.

Reporter—Ah! but we saw him give Aaron Jones a blow in the front of the head that put him to sleep for fifteen minutes.

Allen—It must have been Jones' hour to have taken his midday nap then, and he went to sleep accordingly. You may depend on it McCoole can't hit hard enough to put a baby to sleep. You wait and see us fight to-morrow, and then you'll believe what I say.

Reporter—Nonsense.

Allen—No, I am not wrong. (He evidently did not understand what I said.) I tell you he cannot fight—never could fight—and never will fight. I'll knock the stuffing out of him in ten minutes. Besides, he's a coward. No game man will ever call foul while fighting. His seconds will see to that.

Reporter—Then you think you will be able to get away with McCoole very easily, don't you?

Allen—The last fight was the easiest job I ever had in my life. I tell you I'll lick the big duffer, if it takes five hours to do it. He's the worst fighting man I ever saw.

Allen now got up, and, putting a scarf around his neck, then put on a monkey-jacket, cloth cap, and a pair of new dog-skin gloves lined with wool, and, saying that he "was going to take a bit of a walk," marched out of the house, and as he walked along the porch he said to the reporter, "I'll lick the big duffer sure, barring an accident."

The interview being over we re-entered the coach and were taken to the quarters of Mike McCoole, which were at Shady Grove, the place where Aaron Jones took his breathings preparatory to his fight with McCoole. When we reached there "Big Mike" was out on his morning's walk. After waiting some time the giant made his appearance, and as he stalked into the house we bade him good day. Taking us by the hand cordially he said: "I am quite wet after my walk. Wait a bit and I'll be down to see you." In about half an hour he came down and we had a little conversation with him, but not on the coming fight, as he would have none of it, further than that he said he never was in such fine condition for a protracted fight as he is at the present time. He never mentioned Allen's name during the conversation. He said he thought the fight would come off in Kentucky, but that matter lay entirely with Mr. Looney, to whom he had entrusted all the preliminaries.

McCoole does not look in such fine, fresh, hard health as Allen. He looks much older than when he fought Jones, and his head is turning gray. He will weigh about 200 pounds, while Allen will not be above 170 pounds. McCoole looks much the larger man, both in strength and breadth.

M'COOLE'S OPINION.

[From the Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, MO., November 11.—Mike McCoole, Jack Looney, Jerry Donovan, Tom Kelly, James Haley, Dad Ryan and Sherman Thruston arrived to-day. They are a grum set and out of humor. McCoole makes the following statement:

"I have been badly treated by the Cincinnati papers and by the Cincinnati people. I never saw Mr. Allen while I was in Cincinnati, and yet one of their papers says that he came to me and offered to fight me for ten dollars. I want to fight Allen, but I do not fight him for honor, for there is no honor about it. In fact, there is no honor in prize fighting at all; but if Allen will fight me, I will go with him and six men, or I will go with him and two men, in a carriage to wherever he says, and fight for the stakes, and will put up five hundred dollars more. You may say so in print, and I will stand up to it. This training has cost me a great deal of time and money, and I think I am able to meet Allen and to whip him, but I had no show in Cincinnati. I want to make money, and if Allen will fight for the stakes, I am ready to meet him and make them larger. I will fight him in the presence of a few spectators for the money, and to show which is the better man."

Jack Looney talks freely, and says he found that every roper and every skinner in Cincinnati wanted a hand in the excursion money. He offered to pick a gentleman named Dunn, a man of Cincinnati, worth $100,000, for stakeholder, and also several other wealthy Cincinnatians, but they would not be received. He also offered that Mr. Tho. [illegible], who was of the Allen side and interested in the fight, should pick out a St. Louis man for stakeholder, and he offered $20,000 security that he would not be sued. The ropers, he said, had $500 in the stake, and wanted the handling of the money. They wanted to be on the battle-ground, where it was fixed that there would be one hundred professional thieves who would garrote the referee and take the money out of his hands. He would not agree to the terms, because, if he did, good backers here would be jeopardized. He says that two regular thieves were telegraphed for to second Allen. He thinks, from the crowd he saw, that Allen himself, just as well as McCoole, would have been robbed of his money had he won the fight. He did not like the looks of things in Cincinnati, and was of the opinion that, while the roughs patronized Allen, they did not care for either, so they made money, and if the fight came off under the circumstances it would have been a scramble for the stakes irrespective of who was the better man.

Commutations for Officers' Servants.

[From a Washington Dispatch to the New York Times, 10th.]

The case of the United States vs. Gilmore, decided yesterday in the Supreme Court, involves a question of great interest to all the officers of the late army, and its history is worth a brief recapitulation. By a law passed in 1816 officers of the army were allowed for each servant the pay, rations, and clothing of a private soldier, or money in lieu thereof. On the 6th of August, 1861, the pay of privates was raised from $11 to $13 per month, and a law passed July 17, 1862, prohibited a construction that would increase the emolument of the commissioned officers of the army by allowing additional pay for servants. The pay of a private was again raised by the law of June 20, 1864, to 1864, to $16 per month, without any prohibitory clause, and it was claimed that the restriction of the act of July 17, 1862, no longer applied, and that officers were entitled to $16 a month for each servant. Comptroller Brodhead held that the acts of April 21, 1816, August, 6, 1861, July 17, 1862, and June 20, 1864, were all in *pari materia*, and must be construed with reference to each other, and that the act of 1864 in this view merely amended the act of 1861 by giving the soldier $16 instead of $13 a month, leaving in full vigor the prohibition in the act of 1862; that a re-enactment of a former law could be assumed from the omission to renew a prohibition; that the law which permits gives way to a law which forbids, and that the prohibition was not repealed expressly nor by necessary implication. Claims of the kind, were, therefore, disallowed. The case was brought before the court of claims, which gave judgment for the claimant, but an appeal was taken to the United States Supreme Court, which has sustained the course of Comptroller Brodhead, by which millions are saved to the Treasury. The Paymaster General computed the amount which would be required, if this claim had been sustained, at $7,000,000.

Popping the Question with a Revolver.

[From the New York World.]

An attractive young lady, giving her name as Mary Emma Fort, and her residence 66 Sixth avenue, went before Justice Dodge, at Jefferson Market, yesterday, and told a distressing tale concerning her experience with a desperate suitor on the night previous. The lady said she had once been married, but was divorced from her husband last summer. On Monday evening, Henry Conway, a well-to-do engraver, and aged twenty-nine years, called on Miss Fort, and during the evening, as the lady alleged, he made an offer to her of his heart and hand. The proposal to marry was treated with scorn by the lady, who immediately informed her suitor that his visits might cease. Growing desperate at being so cruelly rejected, young Conway drew a revolver, and, springing toward the lady, said he would shoot her before he would see her married to another man. The weapon was held to the lady's breast for a moment to give her an opportunity to say she would accept and save herself from destruction, and, as no answer came, the pistol was fired; but a quick presence of mind enabled the lady to thrust the weapon upwards, so that the ball passed over her shoulder into the wall. The reckless lover became alarmed at his own rash act, and immediately rushed into the street. A physician who happened to be in the house heard the report and the lady's screams, and jumped out of the second-story window in his zeal to overtake the rascal. Conway rushed up the street followed by the doctor, who shouted "Stop thief!" At length a policeman turned up in the way of the fugitive, and he was brought to a stand-still, and was subsequently locked up at the station. He asserted, when arraigned before the police justice, that the shooting was accidental. He was held to bail, however, to answer for felonious assault with intent to kill.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT LINE.

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.
9:30 A. M.	No. 5, Cin. & Eastern Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	11:45 A. M.
2:35 P. M.	No. 7, Cin. & East'n Ex., (Daily.)	10:40 P. M.
11:30 P. M.	No. 3, Cin. & East'n night Ex., (daily except Saturday.) Sleeping cars on this train, and are open at 9 P. M.	4:35 A. M.
5:55 A. M.	No. 1, Lexington Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:55 A. M.
2:20 P. M.	No. 2, Lexington Express, (Daily except Sunday.)	6:35 P. M.
4:45 P. M.	No. 12, Larrange Accom., (Daily except Sunday.)	8:40 A. M.

No. 7 (2:35 P. M. Sundays) is the only train by any route from Louisville that makes connections with trunk lines which leave Cincinnati Sunday night.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

7:30 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:25 P. M.
1:00 P. M.	No. 5 New Orleans Exp. (Daily.)	9:10 A. M.
11:15 P. M.	No. 3 Nashville Expr., (Daily.)	1:30 P. M.
7:35 A. M.	No. 7 Mt. Vernon Exp., (Daily except Sunday.)	6:00 P. M.
3:35 P. M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac., (Daily except Sundays.)	8:45 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

6:30 A. M.	No. 3 Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	3:50 A. M.
10:30 A. M.	No. 17, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:30 A. M.
2:30 P. M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	1:15 A. M.
11:30 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.)	6:20 A. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	12:20 P. M.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO R. R.

6:30 A. M.	No. 2, Chic. Mail & Exp., (Daily except Sunday.)	7:00 P. M.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS.
Steamboat and Railroad Tickets
TO ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES,
EAST, WEST, NORTH, AND SOUTH.
no6 dtf

Notice is given elsewhere that the Louisville and Nashville railroad will not receive freight to-day for points south of Nashville.

A number of new freight cars were received by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

C. P. Atmore, Esq., General Southern Agent of the Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis Railroad Company, returned yesterday from a business trip to the East.

The Board of Directors of the Lexington and St. Louis Railroad have appointed Gen. J. O. Shelby General Superintendent, and Col. Ellis, of Kansas City, Assistant Superintendent of their road.

A railroad meeting will be held at Carthage, Mo., on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 20, for the purpose of taking into consideration the building of a railroad from Springfield through Mount Vernon, Carthage and Oswego, to a point on the Cimmaron river, in southwestern Kansas.

A consolidation of the "Leavenworth Branch" of the Kansas Pacific Railway with the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad, is being agitated. It is proposed, if the consolidation be effected, that the track be used jointly, and that through trains to the terminal of both roads be made up at Leavenworth.

A freight train on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, South of Paris, Tenn., broke in two and the engine disabled yesterday. The New Orleans express train due here at 9:10 A. M. yesterday was thrown out of time by the accident and was discontinued. The passengers on the train arrived at 10:30 last night.

A dispatch from Akron, Ohio, under date of November 11th, says: "A freight train ran off the track crossing a trestle-work forty feet high, at 3 P. M., one and a half miles east of West Salem. Eight cars were badly smashed, and the track torn up for about three hundred feet. The eastern bound passengers were transferred to a special train after a detention of five hours. The track will be repaired at midnight. Nobody hurt."

Wednesday night, as a freight train was crossing the bridge over Wartrace creek, on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, the structure gave way, and twelve or fourteen cars were precipitated into the ravine. The bridge is only about fifteen feet high and about seventy-five feet long. It was one of the newest on the road, and the cause of the accident appears to be unknown. The locomotive and two cars had crossed the bridge before it fell. Strange as it may seem, no one was hurt. Passengers and freight will be transferred at the break, which will probably be repaired in a day or two.

The last of the Pacific railroads—that is, of the roads receiving the subsidy bonds as well as public lands—has been completed. The Western Pacific railroad, connecting the Central Pacific line at Sacramento with San Francisco, is in successful operation, and the telegraph speaks of the track being pushed out into the bay towards Goat Island, so as to bring the terminus within two miles of the great city of the Pacific. The running time between Omaha and San Francisco (1,900 miles) is reduced to eighty-four hours, or at the rate of twenty-three miles per hour, including stoppages.

The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph says his Honor Judge Cole has filed his opinion in the Superior Court clerk's office, in that city, in which he sustains the injunction certain parties obtained against the Southwestern Railroad Company, restraining said company in the purchase of stock in the Atlantic and Gulf road. His Honor bases his opinion upon the merits of the case and the uniform decision of both English and American courts, when identically the same question has been presented. In his opinion, Judge Cole asserts that nowhere in the charter of the Southwestern Railroad Company can he find any authority for purchasing stock in other roads or misapplying in any manner the funds of the company; and if the company can purchase stock in one road it can in another, or if it can purchase one railroad it can purchase all the roads in the State, if it has the means and credit, a thing never contemplated in the charter and will not be tolerated for a moment. He therefore refuses to dissolve the injunction as moved by the defendants. The case will probably be taken to the Supreme Court.

The annual report of the Cincinnati and Zanesville Railroad Company, for the year ending June 30, 1869, filed in the office of Geo. B. Wright, Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs, exhibits the following items: The total length of the main line, all in Ohio, is 132 miles, and the length of the side tracks 9 miles, making a total length of iron of 141 miles. The amount of capital stock paid in is $1,660,361. Total amount of funded debt, $1,300,000. There are on the line 36 wooden bridges, with an aggregate length of 5,148 feet; 11 pile bridges, with an aggregate length of 345 feet, and trestle work 3,403 feet in length. There were built during the year eight wooden bridges. There are on the road 16 locomotives, 11 passenger cars, 5 express and baggage cars, 226 freight cars and two other cars. There were carried during the year 180,960 passengers, 3,058 tons of through freight, and 85,207 tons of local freight. There were consumed during the year 1,097 cords of wood, and 7,088 tons of coal. The earnings for the year are reported as follows: Transportation of passengers, $109,741 51; transportation of freight, $198,313 71; mail and express, $30,174 37; from all other sources, $12,612 49. Total earnings, $443,842 67. Total expenses of operating the road, $391,222 73. Net earnings, $44,619 35.

"Tom Benton Smith, agent railroad South," writing to the New York World, says: "Would it not be a good move for the railroads of the country to call a railroad congress, to meet at New York, for the purpose of placing the great railroad system on a firm, legitimate, paying basis? Would it not be a good idea to have Commodore Vanderbilt placed in charge of all railroads leading from New York to the West, and Gen. Wm. Mahone, of Virginia, placed in charge of all those leading to the South? This great network of railroads centering in New York is so much like the arteries and veins of a man's body centering in his heart, that, it strikes me forcibly, to place this great system on a paying basis, freights and passengers should take the natural route to any given point. If it actually cost 50 cents per hundred pounds to carry freight from New York to Chicago, is it not legitimate and right the stockholders of the roads from New York to Chicago should have six per cent. for the capital invested in constructing the line? This dividend can never be realized so long as competing lines cut under rates that do not pay actual expenses. The same may be said of the Western lines competing with the South. Would it not be better for the public and the stockholders to have the two great natural thoroughfares of the West and South under the control of the best railroad ability the country possesses? Success has always been the best indication of solid sense, and we do not think the public nor the railroads would ever regret having placed these two distinguished railroad financiers at the head of the nation's greatest internal enterprise.

RAILWAY NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD—OBSTRUCTIONS REMOVED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—Cars of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad leave and arrive from the North on regular time, the obstructions to the track having been removed by the laborers of the company soon after Judge Olin granted an injunction restraining Mayor Bowman from further obstructing the track.

A NEW LINE PROJECTED.

ALBANY, Nov. 12.—A meeting of citizens, in connection with the Board of Trade, assembled to consider a proposition to build a road from Albany to Stephenson, Rensellaer county, connecting with the proposed lines to Boston via Hoosack Tunnel. Freighting business on the Central railroad is now so heavy that property lies all along the line awaiting opportunity to catch empty cars.

NO STRIKE.

BINGHAMTON, Nov. 12.—The expected strike last night among the brakemen on the Susquehanna and Delaware divisions of the Erie railroad did not take place. It is thought there will be no trouble.

ACCIDENT ON THE R. I. AND P. R. R.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—At a point near Guthrie, on the night of the 10th, a construction train on the Rock Island and Peoria railroad ran into a handcar and threw the train off the track. One person was killed and twenty wounded, one of whom has since died.

NEW WINTER TIME TABLE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—A new winter time table will be adopted Monday next on the Hudson and Erie Railroad. A slower rate of speed has been arranged to secure greater safety and regularity.

Pass it Around.

A wooden wedding—Marrying a blockhead.—Ex.

A golden wedding—Marrying for money.—Elmira Gazette.

A crystal wedding—Marrying a "glass eye."—Syracuse Courier.

A tin wedding—Marrying a milkmaid.—Auburn News.

A paper wedding—Marrying an editor.—Ithica Democrat.

A plain wedding—Marrying a carpenter.—St. Louis Journal.

A silver wedding—Marrying an old maid of 60.—Waverley Democrat.

A iron wedding—Marrying a blacksmith.—Brandon Republican.

A copper wedding—Marrying a squaw.—Rocky Mountain Herald.

The worst sort of wedding—Marrying nobody.—Manyunk Chronicle.

A steel wedding—Marrying a shop-lifter.—Corry Blade.

A glass wedding—Marrying a toper.—Toledo Blade.

A leather wedding—Marrying a son or daughter of "St. Crispin."—Boston Transcript.

A brave wedding—Marrying for love.

☞ The cultivation of opium is becoming popular in California.

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NEW STORE—NEW GOODS
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Merchant Tailoring & Furnishing Store.
THE POPULAR STAND.
We have just received a New and Large Stock of
Winter Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings
Also, [illegible] every style and quality, made from French, English, Scotch, and American goods of [illegible] We have employed one of the best cutters in this country to take charge of the [illegible] Every article guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. We make a liberal discount to clergymen.
PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.
The finest selection of Ties, Scarfs, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, and everything in the Furnishing Line. We keep perfect fitting shirts, styles and quality to suit the most fastidious. As we manufacture our own goods, we can compete with any house in the country. Please call and satisfy yourselves.
Corner Fourth and Jefferson Streets, Louisville, Ky.
n13 [illegible]

CLOSING OUT SALE!
GREAT BARGAINS
From this day on I will sell AT and BELOW COST, for the next ten days,
MY ENTIRE STOCK OF
Trimmings and Fancy Goods,
CONSISTING OF
Guipure Lace, Fringes, Cord and Tassel, Buttons, Belting, Ladies' Bags, Porte-Monnaies, Combs, Brushes, and other articles appertaining to the business. All goods not sold by the 15th inst. will be sold at public auction.
J. SHAUBLAN,
No. 105 1-2 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.
n2 d1

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	BEN. FRANKLIN	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	UNITED STATES	5 P. M.
Madison	LEONORA No. 2	12 M.
Henderson	MORNING STAR	4 P. M.
Tenn. River	LeCLAIRE No. 2	5 P. M.
St. Louis	ROB'T MOORE	12 M.

ARRIVALS—Nov. 12.

Gen. Lytle, Cin.	St. Charles, Cin.
Palestine, Hend.	Nat. Williams, Mad.
LeClaire No. 2, Tenn. riv.	Belle Vernon, Cin.
Wananita, Cin.	

DEPARTURES—Nov. 12.

Gen Lytle, Cin.	St. Charles, Cin.
Palestine Hend.	Nat. Williams, Mad.
Belle Vernon, N. O.	Wananita, Memphis.

THE RIVER is about stationary at this point, with 3 feet 4 inches water in the canal and 4¼ feet water on Portland bar. Weather cold and cloudy. Business dull owing to a lack of tonnage.

Several dangerous snags have been recently removed from the Ohio, near Aurora. So says the Independent.

The Belle Vernon with two barges in tow passed down for New Orleans yesterday without landing.

The Indiana, Captain R. E. Neal, will leave Cairo to-day and Memphis Tuesday for New Orleans.

The Wananita, for Memphis, added 1,420 empty barrels and a large lot of miscellaneous freight, all she could carry on the water. She was towing a barge.

The old reliable Leonora No. 2 will leave for Madison at noon to-day. It is probable there will be a change in her officers shortly. So at least Dame Rumor says.

Mr. Charles W. Curtis, of Hannibal, Mo., sold one-third of the steamer Natrona, on the 8th inst., to Geo. E. Graham, of the same place, for the sum of $1,750. The Natrona was sold last June for $4,000.

Twenty steamboats have been this summer engaged on the Mississippi in towing rafts of lumber. As it is found to be more profitable than floating them with a large crew of men, the probability is that next season the tug flotilla will be expanded into quite a fleet.

The suit of the owners of the Argonaut No. 2 vs. the Louisville and Nashville railroad, for $3,000 damages sustained by a collision with the railroad bridge at Nashville, in the Court of Common Pleas in this city, has been postponed until February next.

Capt. Pink Varble, the falls pilot, yesterday notified the Bridge Company that the two flatboats now anchored between the piers of the chute must be removed, so as to admit in the passage of flats and barges. We understand that the company declined on the ground that the removal of the boats would greatly retard the work upon the bridge.

The Le Claire No. 2 arrived from Tennessee river yesterday, with a fair trip of produce and a barge-load of pig-iron. Captain Milt Akin was taken sick while on the trip, and the boat was brought to this port by Captain Ike Schultz. The Le Claire is announced to leave for Tennessee river this afternoon, and we trust that Captain Milt will be able to resume command.

Joseph L. Adams, John R. Griffith and Wm. A. Adams, owner of the steamboat Southern Belle, have commenced a libel suit in the United States District Court, at St. Louis, against the steamboat Porter. The libellants state that the Southern Belle is a sand boat, and that while she and her barge Gertrude were being so used and were fast moored, with their bows up stream, upon a sand bar, the steamboat Porter, with two barges loaded with stone, collided, on the 19th of October, with the Southern Belle and the Gertrude, striking the barge and cutting her down to the water's edge, crashing her deck, sides and stern, and otherwise greatly injuring her, and striking the Southern Belle, breaking many of the timbers, and all the machinery erected on her for the purpose of elevating sand. The libellants ask for judgment in the sum of $5,000 for the loss sustained by them.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

EVANSVILLE, Nov. 12.—Weather cloudy, cold, and winterish. Mercury 28 to 38. Snowing slightly since 3 P. M., melting as it falls. River fallen 3 inches, with 33 inches on French Island and 40 on Walker's bar. Port list—Anna, at 10 last night; Clara Scott, from Cairo and return; Mountain Belle, from Cincinnati; Petrolia, from Cannelton; Rose Hite, from Louisville; Morning Star, to Louisville; Fayette, to Henderson and return. All the packets had moderate trips and were late. The Anna had a moderate trip. The Revolution passed down during the night. The officers of the Clara Scott report the Dexter over Walker's, but fear she will have like trouble at Cotton Wood and Cumberland. They also report that Capt. Dix, of the steamer Ella Hughes, shot and killed a drunken man named Peters at Uniontown on Thursday night. Peters boarded the boat, abused the crew, knocked down the mate, and chased the second clerk up stairs, brandishing a pistol, when Capt. Dix shot him. Everybody justifies the killing. An effort was being made this afternoon to have the Grand Era back above French Island bar. She will have to await a rise.

CAIRO, ILL., Nov. 12.—The steamer Louisville, bound from St. Louis to New Orleans, heavily laden, struck some obstruction about three miles above Devil's Island and was so badly injured as to compel her to be run on a bar as soon as possible. The Cornelia has just passed, touching the same obstruction without injury, and immediately went to the assistance of the Louisville. Nearly all the freight was taken off and pumps rigged everywhere, and everything done to save her, but the water was slowly gaining when the Cornelia left to send the bell boat to assist. Capt. Frazier was confident of keeping afloat until assistance reached him. If she fills, her stern will break off as it is in deep water.

The Marble City came down soon afterwards, struck the same obstruction and broke between 30 and 50 floor timbers, but will be able to complete her voyage to Memphis and return.

As this is so dangerous an obstruction, we give pilots the following description of its locality: It is opposite a house with a porch, 150 feet from shore, and inside of the wreck of steamer Union.

CAIRO, Nov. 12.—Port List—Llewellyn, Evansville packet, 11 P. M.; Norman, from Evansville to Memphis, 11; Emma Floyd, Memphis to Cincinnati, 11; Spray, Memphis to Cincinnati, 3 A. M.; Glasgow, Cincinnati to Memphis, 8; Armadillo, New Orleans to Cairo, 8; Kellogg, New Orleans to St. Louis, 11; St. Joseph, Memphis to St. Louis, 12 M.; Garrett, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 1 P. M.; Shamrock, Memphis to St. Louis, 3 P. M.; Marble City, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 7; Cornelia, St. Louis to New Orleans, 7. River fell 2 inches. Weather cloudy. Mercury 38. The Indiana returns to New Orleans from Cairo. The steamer Louisville, from St. Louis to New Orleans, sunk this morning at Devil's Island in 6 feet water. She can be easily raised.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12.—Arrived—Mary Houston, from New Orleans; Rubicon, from Vicksburg; Rob Roy, from Keokuk; Bismarck, from New Orleans; Dictator and barge, from Lower Mississippi. Departed—Dunce, for Kansas City; Hawkeye State, for St. Paul; Rob Roy, for Keokuk; Belle Memphis, for Memphis. River falling, and all the upper streams declining. Weather cloudy and variable, with flurries of snow.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—Arrived—Camelia, from Pittsburg; Silver Spray, from New Orleans; Sam J. Hale, from Memphis; Kate Robinson, from St. Louis; Annie Laurie, from the Kanawha; Lawrence, from New Orleans. Departed—Robert Moore, for St. Louis. River declining at 5 feet 10 inches. Weather cool and cloudy.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 12.—River falling; 14 inches on Harpeth shoals. The weather is clear and cold.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 12.—The weather is cool and rainy. River falling, with 7 feet to Cairo. Departed—Belle St. Louis, for St. Louis; Lady Gay and Richmond, with 650 bales of cotton, for New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12.—Arrived, Mollie Able.

From our Exchanges.

The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday says:

When the Thomas F. Eckert was being launched yesterday morning, she struck the docks and injured her upper works some. We gave her dimensions some weeks ago.

The General Buell came off the ways yesterday in thorough repair. As the water is getting low, she will soon be on the track again between here and Louisville.

The Evansville Journal says that the citizens of Smithland, on Sunday last, as an act of devotion, turned out en masse and removed a dangerous snag from the head of the chute above that town, and steamboats drawing three and a half feet can pass up that side now without danger or difficulty.

There are some maritime cases of which State courts may have jurisdiction. The Supreme Court of Missouri, in the case of Robert Mitchell et al., Res., vs the steamboat Magnolia, appealed from the St. Louis Circuit Court, has so decided recently. The following opinion was rendered by David Wagner, S. J.:

The whole controversy in this case depends upon the jurisdiction of the State Courts. The action was for materials furnished in fitting out and equipping the steamboat Magnolia, a vessel used in navigating the waters of this State and duly enrolled at the port of St. Louis. It was a proceeding pursuant to the statute directly against the boat by name.

It is supposed that by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and under recent decisions of the national tribunal, State courts are shorn of all power in proceedings of this nature, and on that theory the defense is based.

State statutes authorizing proceedings in rem against vessels, for causes cognizable in admiralty, are statutes conferring admiralty jurisdiction, and it is conceded that they are therefore unconstitutional.

Maritime contracts in the sense used in admiralty practice and marine torts, in cases where a maritime lien arises, belong to the exclusive and original jurisdiction of the District Court of the United States, and, therefore, those provisions of the statutes of this state, which authorize actions in rem against vessels by name, in such cases, are not tenable.

The question then arises, is the subject matter on which the suit is founded a maritime contract which could only be prosecuted directly against the boat in the admiralty courts of the Union?

The articles were furnished and used in equipping the vessel and getting her ready to be put in service, and were a part of the necessary material for her construction. By accessary and fair import they should be classed within the designation of building material.

It is said by a learned writer that the admiralty jurisdiction, in cases of contract, depends primarily upon the nature of the contract, and is limited to contracts, claims and services purely maritime, and touching rights and duties appertaining to commercial navigation (1 Conckl. M. L., 19). Accordingly it has been held by the Supreme Court of the United States that the admiralty jurisdiction does not extend to cases where a lien is claimed by the builders of a vessel for work done and materials found in its construction. (People's Ferry Co. vs. Beers et al., 20 How., 393.)

In this last case in which this vexed question was brought in review, the Supreme Court of the United States used the following language: "Authority does not exist in the State Courts to hear and determine a suit in rem in admiralty to enforce a maritime lien. Such a lien does not arise in a contract for materials and supplies furnished to a vessel in her home port, and in respect to such contracts it is competent for the States under the decisions of this court to create such liens as their Legislatures may deem just and expedient, not amounting to a regulation of commerce, and to enact reasonable rules and regulations prescribing the mode of their enforcement. Contracts for ship-building are held not to be maritime contracts, and of course they fall within the same category; but in all cases where a maritime lien arises, the original jurisdiction to enforce the same by a proceeding in rem is exclusively in the District Court of the United States, as provided in the ninth section of the 'Judiciary Act.'" (The Belfast, 7 Wall., 624.)

Such is the ultimate conclusion of the Supreme Court of the United States, after a most exhaustive consideration of the whole subject.

The furnishing of the materials of the equipment and outfit of the boat in this case was not a regulation of commerce, nor a maritime contract, but it was such a contract as the court holds it is competent for the States to act upon, and to create such liens as their Legislatures may deem just and expedient.

I am accordingly of the opinion that the court below had jurisdiction, and advise that the judgment be affirmed. Affirmed. The other judges concurring.

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Cloths at 65c, worth 85c.
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SPERMATORRHEA, SEXUAL DEBILITY, and IMPOTENCY, as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects, as nocturnal emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, aversion to society of females, loss of memory and sexual power, and rendering marriage improper, are permanently cured.
DOCTOR HUNTER publishes a MEDICAL PAMPHLET relating to venereal diseases and the disastrous and varied consequences of self-abuse, that will be sent to any address in a sealed envelop for two stamps. It contains full symptom lists that will enable those affected to determine the nature of their complaint, and give a written statement of their case that will answer almost as well for the purpose of treatment as a personal interview; but where it is convenient, the Doctor should be consulted personally.
It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases, and treats thousands of cases every year, must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice. Many physicians, recognizing this fact, introduce patients to the Doctor after reading his medical pamphlet. Communications confidential. A friendly talk will cost you nothing. Charges moderate. Cures guaranteed.
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HAS had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured [illegible]
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SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back, and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.
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We have devoted twenty years to the study of this branch of medicine, and treat by the very latest and most approved method.
Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and thousands of other testimony will be shown to patients.
FEMALE DISEASES treated with eminent success. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.
[illegible]
Patients treated in all parts of the United States by mail or express. Consultation free.
Office, 104½ Fifth street, near Market.
N. B.—On account of increase of business since our return from the East, we will receive patients from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

SIR EARDLEY EARDLEY.

How Tenderly a High-Born Scoundrel is Treated.

The services of Mr. Childers' solicitors, says the Pall Mall Gazette, are again needed for that unfortunate young man, Sir Eardley Gideon Culling Eardley. Some time ago he was convicted of bigamy, his offenses in that way being two or three deep, and perpetrated with a singular degree of baseness and cruelty. He was accordingly condemned to eighteen months' imprisonment; a punishment which to everybody but the culprit himself and some of his relatives and friends seemed rather too merciful. It presently appeared that prison life did not agree with the baronet. He became unwell. At the same time the solicitor of his powerful relative, Mr. Childers, began to interest himself in the young man's behalf. He entreated the Home Office authorities to release the sufferer; and though it is not usual, we believe, to send convicts home if it is discovered that confinement affects their health, the solicitor of Mr. Childers prevailed upon the Home Secretary. The gentle bigamist was released, and immediately joined the gay and festive throng from which he was so cruelly withheld. All this seemed to us at the time something like a disgraceful exertion of favoritism, and we took the liberty of protesting against it. But what one Home Secretary, Mr. Hardy, had done, was warmly defended in the House of Commons by another Home Secretary, Mr. Bruce. He vowed that Sir E. Eardley was really liberated upon medical certificate (which was precisely the thing complained of), and declared with much pathos that the highly connected young man has been let out under the stern condition of "expatriation" for the remaining term of his sentence. Expatriation meant a trip on the continent; and how very ill Sir E. Earley must have been is shown by the fact that he was ordered off at once in the depth of winter. However, that had become an old story; it is more than six months old. Sir E. Eardley now revives it by getting himself charged with obtaining money by means of false checks, checks which he admitted to be false when arrested. When he was taken, it seems that "he produced a paper which he said was a copy of his pardon on his conviction for bigamy," under a supposition, perhaps, that it would serve as an order of release from the second arrest. If so, we do not know but that he was justified. He was only a little too impatient. It may turn out, of course, that he did not commit the crime he is said to have confessed; but even if he did, and he is sent to prison for it, it cannot be doubted that his health will suffer again; and a sharp man of business like Mr. Childers' solicitor will have no difficulty in urging that if a base and cruel bigamist properly to be released from punishment as soon as he feels it, the same consideration cannot be denied to one whose offense is only the appropriation of a paltry £5 note. Mr. Bruce's mind is far too logical to resist such an argument, and his whole career as Home Secretary has shown that his humanity is even in excess of his wisdom.

☞ Peter Cooper built, in 1830, from his own designs, the first locomotive ever turned out in America.

☞ Gregg Harper, a negro 123 years of age, fell into the fire at North Vernon, Ind., and was burned to death.

☞ The Frederick (Md.) Union announces the death of Mr Benedict Green, one of the defenders of Baltimore in 1814.

☞ The Colisseum is outdone by the building for the Macon, Georgia, fair. That structure is 730 feet long.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1869.

To Advertisers.

[illegible] who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of our extraordinarily large [illegible] Sunday morning will hand in their favors not later than 8 o'clock this evening.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The colored boys of Harrodsburg are organizing a brass band.

The Kentucky Legislature assembles at Frankfort the first Monday in December.

The Confederate dead buried in Harrison county are to be reinterred in Battle Grove Cemetery on Tuesday next.

Two valuable horses belonging to Mrs. Pedigo, of Hart county, died a few days since from eating too much wheat.

A young lady of Woodford has presented the editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth with a couple of game chickens.

Warham P. Loomis, of Frankfort, was sent to the Lunatic Asylum at Lexington a few days ago, as being of unsound mind.

D. H. Batson has resigned the position of Police Judge at Berryville, and J. X. Taylor has been elected in his place.

Jas. T. Kincart, deputy sheriff of Nicholas county, resigned on Tuesday and Gran. C. Smith was appointed in his stead.

Mr. Geo. Franklin, a well-to-do farmer of Metcalf county, has been adjudged a lunatic, and sent to the asylum at Hopkinsville.

John Linehan sold in Cynthiana 80 head of hogs averaging 314 lbs at 10½c; 30 of these hogs were only a year old, and were raised by the seller.

The residence of Mr. John Ladd, at Eminence, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. It is a total loss; not even a dress for his wife was saved.

Mr. Hiram Collins, of the firm of Chase, Dummit & Co., of Maysville, had two of his fingers cut off by a circular saw at the planing mill on Saturday.

The residence of Obadiah Dowley, Jr., on Grassy Lick, Montgomery county, was destroyed by fire on Thursday last. The fire is supposed to have been accidental.

Messrs. C. L. Stanton & Co., of Maysville, have leased the Upper Blue Lick Springs for a term of years. They design pushing the sale of the water to all parts of the United States.

Hon. Francis Justice, representative of Logan county in the last Legislature, has made Charlotte, N. C., his future home, where he designs prosecuting his profession of law.

Overton Tully, of Harrison county, was found insensible on the road on Saturday, and died shortly afterward. He emigrated to that county from Virginia some sixty years ago.

A. G. Talbot, Jr., of Boyle, sold his premium Berkshire sow a few days ago for one hundred dollars to W. S. Scott, of Jessamine, formerly of Bourbon; also "Lady Duke," to Jeff. Nichols, of Mercer, for $80.

The Judge of the Harrison Circuit Court has decided a man to be the father of six children, in a contested case, when, in fact, the said father has not seen his wife, the mother of said children, for thirty years past.

Capt. Harry I. Todd, of Frankfort, has the largest insurance on his life of any man in Kentucky. He is insured for $105,000. Joe Adams, President of the Farmers' Bank at Paducah, is the next largest insured man, having $80,000 on his life.

A protracted meeting has been conducted for a number of days, by Eld. R. H. Gano, at the Pleasant Grove Church, in Garrard county. A number of confessions have been taken. Elder Gano will commence a protracted meeting at Stanford on Sunday.

The Rev. F. T. Johns, who is pastor of the Asbury Chapel, in Campbell county, is to be tried by the North Methodist Conference, which meets in Maysville next year, for "indecent and scandalous conduct," of which, it seems, he was guilty at the late fair at Alexandria.

The called term of the Spencer Circuit Court which met on Friday last adjourned the following morning. James O. Garret, on trial for murder, having failed to appear on account of sickness, forfeited bail. It was to try this long deferred case that the special term of this court was called.

Mr. T. T. Harrell, a stock trader of Bourbon county, met with a severe accident at the Little Miami railroad depot on Wednesday. He was in the act of alighting from his horse, when the animal jumped and threw him to the ground, one of his feet remaining in the stirrup. While he was in this condition the animal ran about one hundred yards, kicking at every step. Finally the girth broke and the saddle fell off, thus relieving Mr. Harrell, who would very soon have been killed. His injuries, though quite severe, are not dangerous. He was taken to Paris on Thursday.

On Wednesday night Gabriel Mullins and Isaac Adkins, of Demossville, Pendleton county, occupied the same room at the Central Hotel, Covington, and during the night, as is alleged by Mullins, Adkins stole $80 out of his pocket-book, the amount being the proceeds of the sale of a horse. Adkins, who is quite a young man, was arrested and searched by Deputy Marshal Butts, when the money was found in his possession. He underwent an examination before the Mayor on Thursday, resulting in his being held to bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance at the Criminal Court.

The Owensboro Monitor says: "A hunting party, consisting of Dr. R. J. Spurr, Col. W. K. Higgins, H. G. Craig, W. R. Fleming, J. M. Taylor, Lexington; General Buckner, S. S. Wager, Louisville; Sam. M. Anderson, J. A. McCampbell, Nicholasville, and John W. Orear, of California, arrived in our city on Sunday's packet. This [illegible] all the paraphernalia of such excursionists—tents, guns, dogs, &c.—and the abundance of game in this section promises them much rare sport. Col. Higgins, we learn, has killed everything in northeastern Kentucky this season, and it is his solemn intention to clear out the last vestige of game in this portion of the State, or perish in the attempt."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Strawberries—the second crop—have appeared in North Carolina.

A child was born in Richmond, Va., last Saturday with but one arm.

Colonel Markland is negotiating for a new postoffice building for Nashville.

Mr. Neil McCurdy, one of the oldest merchants of Richmond, Va., died on Sunday night.

Dr. John A. Chambers, a leading physician in St. Joseph, Mo., died in that city on the 5th inst.

The cultivation of the cork tree, on a small scale as an experiment, has proved a success in Eastern North Carolina.

A colored man lately died in North Carolina from the sting of a hornet. He lived only twenty minutes after the attack.

There are 130 pupils in the North Carolina Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institute, of whom 43 are blind and 87 deaf and dumb.

The late keeper of a pest-house has been arrested in Nashville on charge of stealing a printing office. Probably a case for the asylum.

A company of the Eighth U. S. Infantry has been stationed at Chapel Hill, N. C., in consequence of rumored outrages in that vicinity.

The professional tools of a strapped Professor of Magic were sold by Sheriff Lee at the court-house in Raleigh, N. C., on Saturday last, and realized $80.

Four inches of snow fell on Sunday at Covington, Va., and at Greensboro, N. C. The snow storm seems to have followed the mountain range.

About 200 negroes from North Carolina reached Norfolk, Va., on Friday night, and were taken on board the Golconda, about to sail for Liberia from that port.

A man named Gardner died in Amherst, Va., a few days since, of a well-developed case of glanders. It is supposed he contracted the disease from some horse.

A vagrant representing himself as Father O'Flynn and Father O'Shaughnessy has been getting up sympathy and collecting funds for "charitable purposes" in Nashville.

James Everett has been appointed Captain of the new Nashville police force, and J. N. Alexander, W. H. Ambrose, J. A. Petty, W. E. McAllister, and John Puckett Lieutenants.

The Petersburg (Va.) Index urges the planting of cotton in Virginia. It thinks the introduction of some of the most improved varieties would make cotton culture nearly, if not quite, as profitable in that State as elsewhere.

Wm. L. Johnson, of Hernando, Miss., has offered a reward of $100 for the apprehension of Henry Jones, who murdered Alfred Johnson, six miles West of Hernando, on the 3d inst. Henry Jones is a mere youth, about eighteen years old.

Wm. Wilkinson, formerly postmaster at Kinsville, Johnson county, Mo., was arrested on Friday last by U. S. Marshal Moses, of Sedalia, charged with robbing the mails while acting as postmaster. The prisoner gave bond in $1,500 to answer in the U. S. Court at Jefferson City.

The price paid teachers of public schools in Jackson county, Mo., varies from $40 to $75 per month. The most of them are employed at the former figure. The Superintendent of Public Schools in Independence gets $1,200, and the Superintendent in Kansas City $1,500 per year.

Mr. Samuel Donald, a well-known merchant of Petersburg, Va., died on Sunday night last after an illness of some weeks. Some months ago he went to Europe to seek medical advice as to his condition, but derived no benefit either from the trip or the skill of eminent foreign physicians.

A convention of the representatives of the different Survivors' Associations throughout South Carolina will be held in Charleston on the 18th inst. General Hampton and other distinguished ex-Confederates are expected to be present. The object of the convention is to form a State Central Association.

Sometime since, Joseph Roberts, of Lee county, Va., attempted to murder his wife, for which purpose he inveigled her into the woods near his house and stabbed her seventy times, leaving her for dead. Strange to say, she recovered. Her husband was sentenced to the penitentiary for twelve years, and last week was taken to that hospitable building for culprits.

A lady named Glasco, who has resided within eight miles of Nashville, on the Gallatin pike, for sixty-three years, came into that city the other day for the first time in her life. It is doubtful whether she would ever have beheld the "City of Rocks" had she not been a witness in the divorce case of her son, which was heard in the Chancery Court.

Patrick McKeever was fatally stabbed by his own brother in Marshfield, Mo., on Wednesday night last. It seems that the murdered man had just arrived from some point below, on the railroad, and with his brother and other companions was enjoying a social reunion, during which the brother and another person got into a difficulty. Patrick endeavored to separate the combatants, and while trying to wrest a pistol from the hands of his brother, the latter gave him a fatal thrust with a knife.

Scotty Robinson has been arrested on suspicion of his being the murderer of his mother and brother in Albemarle county, Va., on Thursday of last week. His mother was 80 years old or upwards (third daughter of the late Mr. Joel [illegible]) and his brother aged 50 years. It seems almost incredible that this man can be such a demon in human form. He fought, it is said, during the late war gallantly, and at the battle of [illegible] every officer in his company, except himself, ([illegible] Va. Regt.) lost his life.

Justice Hardin Paris, of Craig, Mo., whom the boys call "[illegible]," has met with another misfortune, according to the Sentinel. Being somewhat ignorant of the requirements of the statute, [illegible] offense he was so heavily fined by the [illegible] last week), he again began selling [illegible] without license, and on Monday, November [illegible], was again arraigned by Deputy Sheriff [illegible]. Justice Paris was just holding court when the warrant for his arrest was read to him. In adjourning his court, he thought it was rather rough to arrest court whilst in session, but, as he had ever been law-abiding, he would not now interpose any objections. He was therefore ready to bow submissively to the majesty of the law.

A large meeting of negroes was held in Nashville on Thursday, at which it was preambled and resolved that the colored people are completely at the mercy of the whites; that they want the world to know they are a down-trodden race; that they bear no malice; that they only want to vote for whom they please and be paid for their labor; that they have shown a forbearance that would have done honor to the most highly educated white folks; that some people still want to make them "mere serfs and political tools;" that forbearance has ceased to be a virtue; that security can only be secured by a combination throughout the State; and that therefore a Convention be held in Nashville on the 15th proximo.

Death of Amos Kendall.

By the death of the Hon. Amos Kendall, which took place yesterday morning in Washington, the American people are again, for the third time within a week, called upon to mourn the loss of an illustrious citizen. Mr. Kendall was born in Massachusetts, on the 16th of August, 1789, and consequently at the time of his death was over eighty years of age. What memorable changes took place in the destinies of men and nations within the life of this one man; and how few are the names of those individuals who took part in the great political movements of his day, and whose memories the country has from time to time been summoned to revere, that can be said to have deserved greater veneration paid them than will be devoted to his! Notwithstanding that he was born in humble circumstances, with means insufficient to procure a classical education, he, by teaching school in summer and pursuing his collegiate studies at Dartmouth in winter, was enabled to graduate the highest of his class in 1811. Having studied law with W. B. Richardson, of Groton, Mass., subsequently Chief Justice of New Hampshire, he was admitted to the bar, and in the spring of 1814 emigrated to Lexington, Ky. Finding his professional labors not immediately remunerative, he again resorted to teaching, and for several months was a tutor in the family of Henry Clay. Subsequently he established himself in Georgetown, where he received an appointment as postmaster, and in the intervals of his practice edited a local newspaper. So well did he discharge the latter duty that in 1816 he was attached to the staff of the State Journal at Frankfort, called the "Argus of Western America." In this respectable position he showed himself an able political writer, and in general advocated the leading measures of the Democratic party. He was also one of the earliest friends of common schools in Kentucky, and succeeded in procuring the passage of an act to district the State, and to set apart one-half the profits of the Bank of the Commonwealth to constitute a school fund. He was a firm supporter of the election of General Jackson, who, after his accession to office, in 1829, appointed him Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department. Seven years thereafter President Jackson promoted him to the Postmaster Generalship, and in one year Mr. Kendall succeeded in reorganizing the financial system of the department, and in freeing it from the debt with which it had been embarrassed. In 1836 he procured from Congress a reorganization of the department on a plan suggested by himself, which has undergone no material change since. He was retained in office by Mr. Van Buren, but retired from the Cabinet in June, 1840, in order to further the interests of the Democratic party in the Presidential election of that year. He never after entered public life, although a foreign mission was offered him by President Polk, but devoted himself chiefly to his profession. For many years he was embarrassed by a suit instituted against him by certain mail contractors, which was ultimately decided in his favor in the Supreme Court. Since 1845 he had assumed the entire management of Prof. Morse's interest in the American electro-magnetic telegraph. In 1844 he began a work entitled, "Life of Andrew Jackson, Private, Military and Civil," which, we believe, he left unfinished. During the latter part of President Buchanan's administration the events of the time excited his attention and he addressed a series of spirited letters to Mr. Buchanan on the situation of the country. These letters were extensively and freely commented upon by the press of the country at that time. During the war and after its close Mr. Kendall took deep interest in various charitable associations and in the welfare of the church of which he was a faithful member; and to his generosity and zeal much of the success which has attended the establishment of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum near Washington is due. The extent of Mr. Kendall's philanthropy, though known to be large, can probably never be precisely estimated.

Thus has passed away one of the ablest and best of men—one who was almost inexaustible in expedients, firm in his convictions, and unconquerable and generous as a leader of the masses.

A Relic of Barbarism.

Under this well-worn head, the New York Tribune has an editorial article on the subject of Southern medical students in Philadelphia. It is an article which Southern medical students, whether in or out of Philadelphia, may read with profit. We commend it to their attention. Here is a sample of it.

> Philadelphia, it seems, again has her "Privileged Class." In the good old slavery days, the mob of Southern Medical students composing her two great colleges, controlled, with fatal absolutism, not the politics, but the pulpit and platform—we had almost said the press—of her city. A tiers etat, they formed the first power. The polished imbeciles who held the office of Mayor in those days recognized this power and conciliated it. Unlike New York, Philadelphia has always had a weakness for aristocracy in the civic chair. Her Chief Magistrate generally bears some honored family name. Indeed, it is the only way in which aristocracy condescends to enter politics. Before Republicanism came in to complicate matters, when Philadelphia was the Gibraltar of Whiggery, her Whig Mayor had either a Southern mother-in-law, or his brother owned a hundred slaves, or Henry Clay slept at his house. In old days, then, it was the chief function of these hidalgos to prostrate themselves before the few hundreds of students who represented in their savage instincts the might and majesty of the South. Anti-slavery fairs were held for years under the shadow of violence and threats, and the doors were closed upon them by the Sheriff, in the name of the Commonwealth, because it hurt the students' feelings.

In addition to this we are told that these diabolical young students from the South "were a by-word and a terror" to the city of Brotherly Love and aristocracy in the civic chair. It was as much as anybody's life was worth to meet a party of these students by moonlight alone. "Colored children, and men and women too, held their lives cheap when they met a party of students on a carousal, and sought safety in flight, lest they should come to the hospital before their time." From this we infer that whenever these Southern saw-bones wanted a fresh subject for the dissecting table, they swallowed each a gallon or so of whisky, and, buckling their repeaters about them, went forth into some populous thoroughfare of the city and shot down the first negro man, woman or child they chanced to meet. This was certainly a rather more than ordinarily startling method of body-snatching; but if the Tribune's intimation is not false and slanderous, it was a method which the Southern students preferred above all others, blending as it must have done instruction with amusement, and lending to the pursuit of knowledge a charm which the pale, cold student of the North can never win from the midnight lamp. Ah, it must have been glorious fun—the fun at which the Tribune so gracefully hints—to go forth into the broad streets of the Quaker City, pistol and knife in hand, and make the innocent though sanguinary amusement of the hour subservient to the advancement of science. What feelings of divine exultation must have thrilled the gentle breast of the Southern student when, having brought down a colored man or woman or child at ten paces, he shouldered the demnition body and stalked away to the dissecting room amid the well-merited applause of the polished imbeciles who held the office of Mayor and the assembled police force of the city! Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war, and these heroic deeds in the interest of anatomy were of them.

"But," says the Tribune, in reference to these victories and the victors, "after we had met them daretul, beard to beard, and proved their pistols were no surer than our rifles, their knives no keener than our sabers, one would have thought the old rule was at an end. Not so, it seems; they are still to give law to Philadelphia." And the way they have begun to play the law-giver in the shadow of Independence Hall is thus described by the Tribune at the conclusion of its article:

> A party of thirty ladies, themselves medical students of the Woman's College, invited by the managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital to attend the usual clinical lecture on Saturday last, were subjected, both within and without the hospital walls, to the insults, the hissing, and brutal impudence of this most lawless crew. They will solve the woman question, as they swayed the free speech of Philadelphia years ago! The problem of woman's right to the highest education and the broadest field of labor, before which grave philosophers stand silent, finds instant solution at their hands! Let the city be thankful for five hundred, long-haired ex-Greeks, but uniting the barbarian graces of the Malay with the chivalry of the North American Indian!

We had been told before, by a Philadelphia paper, that when the "party of thirty ladies" came out of the hospital on the occasion in question, they found a number of male medical students ranged on either side of the entrance to see the hooped and petticoated Galens pass, and that these male students, finding the spectacle a very amusing one—for as a general thing it is only the ridiculous looking "female" that rushes in where men alone should tread—they could not, or did not, resist the temptation to laugh in the very faces of the awkward squad whose vinegar frowns were fired into their ranks. But it was not said, until the Tribune said it, that there was a single Southern student among the young men whose ugly behavior on the occasion has brought them into the newspapers. That any of them were from the South is a mere assumption on the part of the Tribune, and a very gratuitous one. At least, were it not for the historical fact that every Northern medical student is a perfect gentleman, who would perish at the stake rather than offend a woman by word or deed, we should be tempted to say openly that the assumption is gratuitous on the part of the Tribune. With that fact staring us in the face, the best we can do is to declare that this Philadelphia hubbub was kicked up by a set of rude and thoughtless young men who came from the Tribune knows not where.

This article of the Tribune, written in the old spirit of sectional hate, should afford the Southern medical student a valuable lesson. It shows him what sort of reception he is to receive when he goes to complete his studies in Philadelphia or New York. He is to be denounced through the press as a rowdy, a blackguard and a cutthroat, not because he is really supposed to be such, but because he is from the South, out of which nothing good and honorable can come. His only merit is that he "unites the barbarian graces of the Malay with the chivalry of the North American Indian." He is, from the inexorable necessity of birth and section, a lawless and bloody scoundrel, and as such must be held responsible for every act of mischief or meanness that the students may commit. Here in Louisville, where we have three medical shools, all of which are quite as good as the best they have in Philadelphia or New York, the Southern student is recognized as a gentleman and is treated as such. The schools afford him, for the procecution of his studies, every facility that money can provide, and he must first prove himself a blackguard before he is banished as such from society. There are hundreds of students here from the South every winter; but they are so quiet in their demeanor and attend so strictly to their own affairs, that even the police did not suspect them to be a set of rowdies and rascals until assured of the fact by the New York Tribune.

Reunion of the Two Branches of the Presbyterian Church.

We published yesterday a dispatch from Pittsburg, dated on Wednesday, announcing that the Old School and the New School Presbyterian Assemblies had unanimously adopted on that day without discussion a report from the joint committees on reunion declaring the two branches of the Church reunited. The substance of the terms of reunion was stated in the dispatch, and it is gratifying to know that the two bodies, now dissolved as separate bodies, are to meet as one in the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia next May. A united meeting of prayer and praise was held at Pittsburg yesterday morning, and a united communion service in the afternoon. Several interesting facts may be found in the correspondence that we publish from the Cincinnati Gazette, though not containing the latest information.

The annunciation of Presbyterian reunion is most interesting. The event is a propitious and highly important one. It proclaims good tidings to men. It will fill innumerable hearts with joy and gratitude. The division of the church was needless, childish, disastrous, and men will thank God that it exists no more—that a great and powerful church is now one body as in the old Arcadian days of our country. The division lived for thirty years, just the estimated life-time of a generation, and this is a fitting time for its death, though we must confess that any earlier time would have been still more fitting. To show the strength and power of the united body, the following statement of its working material is presented:

	Old School.	New School.	Total.
Synods	27	24	51
Presbyteries	143	113	259
Ministers	2,381	1,849	4,229
Members	258,903	172,560	431,463

A Pittsburg correspondent of the New York World truthfully says that it is beyond the power of any human being to foretell what may result from a union of these two branches, which so long have remained apart and to a certain extent in open hostility to each other. In union there is real effective strength. Men, when combined together, are able to accomplish more than the same number of men in the same time when each one is acting alone and independently of the others. The Church union will be advantageous also in a pecuniary point of view. There will be a union of the money-power of the two churches, and perhaps few minds can conceive the whole extent of the resulting benefits.

And now we take the liberty of expressing the earnest hope that the two branches of the great Methodist Church will follow the wise, beneficent and Christian example of the Presbyterians. Surely whatever sectional passions were aroused in holy minds by the events of the past have had time to subside. Let all the churches set the example of harmony and peace, and let the world follow it.

☞ Prof. Faber, of Hamburg, is said to have constructed a speaking machine, which utters various words, answers questions, and even enunciates simple sentences. Horace Greeley says that it has flashed upon his mind that the Professor might bring his machine to this country and run it as a Democratic candidate for Congress, for he says that such candidates even now utter various words, express very simple sentences, and all say about the same thing. We would suggest to the courteous editor of the Tribune whether, if the machine could be taught to say often enough, "you lie, you villian," it might not do very well as a candidate for the Controllership of New York.

The Supreme Court.

Congress, last year, provided for a partial reorganization of the Judiciary of the United States. According to the provision, the Supreme Court, after the first Monday in December, will consist of a chief justice and eight associate justices, six of whom shall be a quorum. The law directs the appointment of a circuit judge for each of the nine judicial circuits, who shall reside in his circuit and have within its limits the same power and jurisdiction as the justice of the Supreme Court for that circuit. The circuit court in each circuit shall be held by the justice of the Supreme Court assigned thereto, or by the circuit judge, or by the district judge, sitting alone, or by the justice of the Supreme Court and circuit judge sitting together, or, in the absence of either, by the other and the district judge. The circuit judges are to be paid $5,000 each per year. The law provides further that, if any of the justices of the Supreme Court who have been in commission ten years and are seventy years old shall resign, they shall be paid their regular salary for life.

None need waste breath in expressing a hope that President Grant, in the appointment of the nine Circuit Judges for the nine judicial districts, will rise above the shallowest partisan considerations. No appointments except of the most thorough Radicals who have rendered active Radical service are to be expected. The glory and power of the Supreme Court are departed. It is not the tribunal contemplated by those who made the Constitution. It is not the tribunal that till lately was one of the main pillars of the liberties of the republic. But we may possibly have the gratification of finding that some of the Radical Judges appointed by Grant will, like several of those appointed by Lincoln, rise, after they shall have put on their official robes, to an unexpected appreciation of the sacred responsibilities of their new position.

The Pension List.

The war was closed nearly four years and a half ago, but the pension list, instead of having been diminished, has been increased. This is contrary to what we and most others expected, for of course a large number of pensioners die every year. But we presume that it is for the most part all right, and we make no complaint. The debt of the pensioners is a just one, and a far more "sacred" one than that of the bondholders, and, if either are to be paid in gold, it should be the former rather than the latter.

During the past fiscal year, 37,108 were admitted and 6,808 rejected; and there yet remain to be adjudicated 62,101 cases. During the past fiscal year, 43,712 new claims were acted upon. Of these, 37,108 were admitted. The new pensioners will add to the total amounts paid $3,955,773. At the close of the fiscal year, the 30th of last June, there were 183,123 names on the rolls, drawing funds to the amount of $27,992,868. This sum was paid exclusively to soldiers and their heirs.

The naval roll bears the names of 2,838 pensioners, who received in the past fiscal year $430,016. Five hundred and thirty-nine new names were added to the naval list, involving an additional outlay of $41,083.

There are no longer any more revolutionary soldiers on the pension list. The last of these early heroes of the republic, Daniel F. Bakeman, died last April. There are, however, surviving as pensioners, 887 widows of revolutionary soldiers. This seems rather strange. Are women so much longer-lived than men?

A Canadian View.

It is sometimes profitable, perhaps oftener profitable than pleasant, to hear what our foreign neighbors have to say upon the subject of the workings of republican institutions in the United States. Here is a specimen from the Toronto Leader, a paper, which, in keeping with its name, is the leading paper in Canada, and we quote it on this occasion the more readily because it tells the truth as plainly as we could tell it ourselves: "Watching the progress of politics in the United States one is often forced into considering what is the use of the ballot. Look at the history of Texas for the past two months. There the Democrats and Republicans are fighting for the Governorship. The people promise a Democratic majority, but the government at Washington is bound to support the Republican party; and as the States are a free country, that government is, of course, free to act as it chooses. Orders are therefore issued from the White House to dismiss every person holding office in Texas who is going to vote the Democratic ticket. The ballot, then, is no protection. American newspapers prate loudly enough if they can rout up an English landlord who asks his tenants to vote for his personal friend, and they call it gross oppression, and many other hard names. But what is this procedure of the United States Government but the worst kind of despotism? Surely under such a rule the ballot becomes a mockery, and republican freedom little else than an imposture."

Two Radical Administrations.

We do not see why the Radical organs should expect to gain any partisan advantage by comparisons between the present administration and the last. The last administration was Radical just as much as this is. The Radical Congress controlled everything. President Johnson, elected as a Radical by the Radicals, attempted after a time to withstand the aggressions of Radicalism, but he had no power, not a particle of power. Congress lopped off all his prerogatives, deprived him even of the right to dismiss detected villains from office, forbade obedience to his orders both civil and military, and left him as powerless as a dead body propped up in a chair. The whole administration was as Radical as it is possible for an administration to be, and therefore we do think it most preposterous that the Radical party should feel the least pride or satisfaction in trying to show that this administration is better than that. Whether it is better or worse, we may be able to determine hereafter. We fear that it won't be better, and we don't see how it can well be worse.

A State of Dissolution.

A few days ago, the Hon. John Wentworth, of Chicago, so well known as a Republican leader, made a speech in his own city against the corruptions into which he alleged it to have sunk under a long and unbridled Radical rule. In the course of his remarks, as reported by the Chicago Post, a Republican organ, he said:

> Now that that organization (the Republican) has accomplished all that it started out for, who blames them, who judges by human nature and all its frailties, for wishing to keep up an organization upon which they have grown fat and thrifty? * * * They say, "What effect will it have upon some past organization? We have labored years to build up a great party, and now it is proposed to break it down." My dear man let me tell you that it will rot down if we do not break it down first.

Gen. Don Piatt, commenting upon the very recent Radical success in Ohio, writes to the Cincinnati Commercial that never before was a fight in Ohio so fiercely fought by the Republicans as the last:

> The land rung with speakers and was flooded with documents. The Republican issues indicate coming defeat, unless we take a new departure. As the fifteenth amendment takes the negro out of politics, the future issues will be of a financial sort, and then where are we? "Put your house in order, my Republican friend, for to-morrow you die."

☞ Of the twelve primitive apostles the one who carried the bag was a thief and a traitor. At this day many of those who carry "carpet-bags" are no better.

☞ A Boston journal says that the Democrats "need expect no compromise from Grant." We don't know that he ever compromises anything but himself.

☞ They may say what they will about Gen. Butterfield, but he has had the ring of a good deal of the true metal about him.

CITY ITEMS.

Texas.

The Lone Star State heard from. An unexpected letter from Judge George W. Wright, one of the oldest and best citizens of Texas, a man of sterling worth and general influence throughout the State, one of her representatives in her Congress when she was a Republic, and one of her legislators as long as she was a State under the [illegible] regime:

PARIS, TEXAS, Oct. 25, 1869.

Messrs. W. H. Walker & Co., Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIRS—Permit me to say that I have thoroughly tested your Tonic Bitters, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted as I have been. For the last six years I have been severely afflicted with general debility, neuralgia and vertigo, which totally disqualified me for any kind of business. Dr. J. L. Poindexter, knowing my condition, recommended your Tonic Bitters. I commenced the use of them about the first of May last, and have been steadily improving ever since, and although I am seventy years of age, my health has been wholly restored by the use of your Tonic Bitters, and I am now able to attend to any kind of business. I take pleasure in recommending them to all persons who need a tonic, believing that they will do everything they are recommended for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE W. WRIGHT.

Ladies and Gentlemen

will consult their own interest by examining the fresh supply of hats, caps and furs just received by Prenzel & Wellenvoss, 55 Market street, between Second and Third.

N. B.—Furs repaired on short notice.

Neglected Coughs and Colds.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "common cold," in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon preys upon the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, afford instant relief.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

Home Testimony.

Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken nearly all the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. GRESHAM,
Louisville Transfer Company.

TAKE AS A PREVENTIVE.

The Reasons of its Superiority Over All Other Chill Remedies.

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is not only an anti-periodic, but acts upon the liver also, so that in cases where persons are bilious, as indicated by sallow complexions, loss of appetite, &c., generally followed by chills and fever, or in higher latitudes or in more exposed situations by continued or intermitting fever, the use of this tonic for a few days will entirely remove these symptoms, and show evidence of its efficacy by restoring the normal clearness of the complexion, and in an increased appetite and a restored healthy action of the secretory organs. This is really the great advantage this tonic possesses over the so-called tonics now in use, the best of which are but anti-periodics, and whilst they may break the chill, they do not remove the cause of the disease, but leave the system in as bad or in a worse condition than when first taken. The use of this medicine is therefore indicated in cases where persons are exposed to miasmatic influences, and is as valuable in warding off attacks of bilious and other fevers as in curing chills and fevers. By the use of chlorine or carbolic acid in the sleeping chambers, and a proper use of Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup as indicated by the symptoms, a person may live and enjoy good health in the most malarious districts.

What an Eminent Chemist Says.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 15, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ Furs repaired cheap at MORRIS LEVI'S
no13 d6 Cloak & Fur House.

10,000 Feet on Consignment.

We will have in a few days the above amount of Brown's Weather Strips, to be sold out at four cents per foot. Parties wanting them will please leave their orders immediately, as the strips must be sold. Peddlers can be supplied at these rates, provided they will not warrant them to last. The celebrated Torrey's Strips, for which we are sole agents, can be had at the store only, and not for sale by peddlers.

FITCH & LINDSEY,
75 Fourth street.

☞ Fur tassels, buttons and lining silk for repairing furs, at LEVI'S
no13 d6 Cloak & Fur House.

☞ A great many side hits are being made at the Plantation Bitters by a score or two of disinterested friends, who are endeavoring to imitate or counterfeit them. It is all of no use. The people won't be imposed upon. Plantation Bitters are increasing in use and popularity every day. They are in the same sized bottle, and made just as they were at first. They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. The recipe and full circular are around each bottle. Clergymen, merchants, and persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, liver complaint, &c., will find immediate and permanent relief in these bitters. But, above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate females and mothers.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. no9eod3&w1

☞ The secret of beauty lies in the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm for the complexion. Roughness, redness, blotches, sunburn, freckles, and tan disappear where it is applied, and a beautiful complexion of pure, satin-like texture is obtained. The plainest features are made to glow with healthful bloom and youthful beauty. Remember, Hagan's Magnolia Balm is the thing that produces these effects, and any lady can secure it for 75 cents at any of our stores.

To preserve and dress the hair use Lyon's Kathairon. o19 deod1m&w4

☞ The Genuine Liebig's Extract of Meat secures great economy, excellence in the preparation of beef tea. Buy none but that made by the "Liebig Extract of Meat Company." Baron Liebig's signature on every jar. For sale by druggists and grocers. J. MILHAU'S SONS,
no9 d3awlm 183 Broadway, New York.

☞ The purest and sweetest Cod-liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take no other. Ask for "Hazard & Caswell's Cod-liver Oil," manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., of New York. Sold by all druggists.
ja18 d1aw3&weowly

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25, 1868.

J. J. Lawrence, M. D., Baltimore, Md:

DEAR SIR: I deem it due to you to report the beneficial effects of your Rosadalis in my case. At the opening of this month I was prostrated by weakness, so much as to prevent my attention to household duties. My attending physician brought me a bottle of your Rosadalis, which had the desired effect. It strengthened my system and has restored my health. We are using this medicine in our family with very happy results, and I cannot regard it otherwise than a truly valuable medicine.

Yours respectfully,
ALICE C. REYNOLDS,
n2eod6 221 New York avenue.

☞ Chapped hands, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections, cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the Juniper Tar Soap made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use. ta10 d3&4Th&weowly

Testimony of a Physician.

NEWBURG, IND.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using Santonin.

au18-d&f I. R. TILMAN, M. D.

At Half Price.

Valuable gold and silver watches, gold chains and other valuable jewelry at half the usual retail price at the broker's office of C. Eagan, 114 Third street. oc28 d1m

WINTERSMITH'S WORM CANDY,
—OR—
Santonin Lozenges.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges can be depended on as a certain and effectual worm-destroyer. It is not a secret nostrum, but is recommended and prescribed by our most eminent physicians. For sale by all druggists. ly25 dt

DIED.

MOORE—DORA BELL, infant daughter of Noah and Laura Moore.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further notice from the residence of the parents, on Thirteenth street, near Maple, this A. M. at 10 o'clock.

ADVERTISERS

Should avail themselves of the opportunity of ADVERTISING IN

MONDAY'S

DAILY EXPRESS,

The Only Paper Published in the City that Morning.

The Counting-room will be open from 7 to 10 o'clock P. M. Sunday. my8 da&wtf

Notice to Shippers.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

NO freight will be received by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad for points South of Nashville on Saturday, November 13.
A. BROADDUS, Agent.

BENT, GOODNOW & CO., Boston, Mass., AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF PATENTS.

FOR SALE—A variety of very valuable "Rights," and a large assortment of new patented articles. Send stamp for THE PATENT STAR, containing descriptions of each. au7 3m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. RICHAU'S GOLDEN REMEDIES.

[illegible] save time, health and money. $1,000 REWARD for any case of disease in any stage which they fail to cure.

DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM, No. 1, cures Ulcers, Ulcerated Sore Throat and Mouth, Sore Eyes, Cutaneous Eruptions, Copper-colored Blotches, Soreness of the Scalp, Scrofula, &c.; is the greatest Renovator, Alterative and Blood Purifier known; removes all mercury from the system, and leaves the blood pure and healthy.

DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM, No. 2, cures Mercurial Affections, Rheumatism in all its forms, and gives immediate relief in all cases. Price of either No. 1 or 2 $5 per bottle, or two bottles $9.

DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN ANTIDOTE, a rapid and radical cure for all Urinary [illegible]. Price $3 per bottle.

DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN ELIXIR D'AMOUR, a radical cure for Nervous or General Debility, in old or young, imparting energy with wonderful effect. Price $5 per bottle, or two bottles for $9.

On receipt of price these remedies will be shipped to any place. Prompt attention paid to all correspondents. None genuine without the name of "DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN REMEDIES, D. B. RICHARDS, Sole Proprietor," blown in glass of bottles.

Address DR. D. B. RICHARDS, No. 228 Varick st., New York. oc3 eodly

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—[illegible] Address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

The Wonders accomplished through the agency of genuine Cod Liver Oil in Scrofula, Bronchitis, Chronic Coughs, Asthma, and even in Consumption, almost surpass belief. In JOHN C. BAKER & Co.'s "Pure Medicinal Cod Liver Oil" (each bottle of which is accompanied by medical guarantees of the highest order) the public have the best brand of the preparation known to the scientific world. JOHN C. BAKER & CO., No. 718 Market street, Philadelphia.
☞ For sale by all druggists. jel d1y3ewW&Sa

A Card.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE. Address JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
se28 d&w6m New York City.

MEETINGS.

G. A. R.

ATTENTION, POST! Grand Encampment, Post No. 1, G. A. R., will hold its next regular meeting on Monday, Nov. 15 at 7 o'clock P. M., at the Trades' Assembly Hall, north side Market st., bet. Fourth and Fifth. All members in good standing are urgently requested to attend as business of importance will be brought before the post.
n13 d2 J. W. BARBEE, P. C.

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Hare, Leaf & Co., has been dissolved by the death of S. J. Hare. All persons indebted, or holding claims against said firm, will please call for settlement.

JOHN LEAF,
JOHN FISCHER,
JAC. SCHMITT,
JAC. BOHRMAN,
CHAS. PFEIFFER,
PHIL. BRECHER,
Surviving Partners.

Copartnership.

WE, the undersigned, have formed a copartnership under the name and style of Fischer, Leaf & Co., and will continue the business at the High street Foundry.

JOHN FISCHER,
JOHN LEAF,
JAC. SCHMITT,
JAC. BOHRMAN,
CHAS. PFEIFFER,
PHIL. BRECHER.

n13 d2*

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Lee & Hartman, [illegible] is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Phil. Lee will settle the business of the firm, will pay all indebtedness against the firm, and receive all money belonging to the firm. PHIL. LEE,
HENRY HARTMAN.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of E. P. Thixton & Co. was dissolved Oct. 25, 1869.

E. P. THIXTON,
E. C. McPHAIL.

Nov. 12, 1869—n13 d3

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership existing under the name and style of D. Strobel & Co., [illegible] Snodgrass, Brooks & Strobel has been dissolved by mutual consent.

N. T. SNODGRASS,
F. BROOKS,
D. STROBEL.

THE business will be conducted hereafter under the style of the Louisville Trunk Factory by Stratton, Snodgrass & Co., No. 126 West Market street.

B. M. STRATTON, Sr.,
N. T. SNODGRASS,
B. M. CARR,
F. BROOKS.

n9 d3

Notice.

MR. E. Y. Naylor has withdrawn his interest from our firm by limitation, dating from the 1st inst.
MOORE, BREMAKER & CO.
Nov. 4, 1869. n4 d13

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

For improving a part of Madison street.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That Madison street from the west side of Tenth street to the east side of West street, excepting twelve feet on each side for sidewalks, shall be improved by grading the same according to the provisions of an ordinance approved the 15th day of July, 1869, entitled "General ordinance concerning grading of streets," and by curbing, subpaving, and macadamizing the same according to the provisions of an ordinance approved the 21st day of June, 1869, entitled "General ordinance concerning the paving of streets," and that said work shall be done at the cost of the owners of ground fronting the improvement, as provided in an ordinance approved the 9th day of June, 1868, entitled "General ordinance concerning the cost of improving streets, alleys and sidewalks and making wells, cisterns and water attachments."

WM. F. DUERSON, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved 12th day of November, 1869.
JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor.

THE

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,

WINNERS OF THE

PARIS EXPOSITION MEDAL,

WHO HAVE UNIFORMLY BEEN AWARDED

HIGHEST HONORS

At Industrial Exhibitions in this Country

so that their work is the acknowledged standard of excellence in its department, respectfully announce that, with extended and perfected facilities, and by the exclusive use of recent improvements, they are now producing yet more perfect organs than ever before, in great variety as to style and price, adapted to all public and private uses, for Drawing-rooms, Libraries, Music-rooms, Concert Halls, Lodges, Churches, Schools, &c., in plain and elegant cases, all of which they are enabled by their unequaled facilities for manufacture to sell at prices of inferior work.

The recent improvements in these Organs have so increased their usefulness and popularity that they are unquestionably the most desirable instruments obtainable for family use, as well as Churches, Schools, &c., while the prices at which they can be afforded ($50 to $1,000 each) adapt them to the means and requirements of all classes. They are equally adapted to secular and sacred music, are elegant as furniture, occupy little space, are not liable to get out of order (not requiring tuning once where a piano forte is tuned twenty times), are very durable, and easy to learn to play upon.

The M. & H. Organ Co. are now selling FOUR OCTAVE ORGANS for $50 each; FIVE OCTAVE ORGANS, FIVE STOPS, with two sets of VIBRATORS, for $125, and other styles at proportionate rates.

For testimony to the superiority of their organs, the Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. respectfully refer to the musical profession generally; a majority of the most prominent musicians of the country, with many of eminence in Europe, having given public testimony that the Mason & Hamlin Organs excel all others.

A circular containing this testimony in full will be sent free to any one desiring it, also a descriptive circular, containing full particulars respecting these instruments, with correct drawings of the different styles and the lowest prices, which are fixed and invariable. Address THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
596 Broadway, New York; 154 Tremont st., Boston.
n13 d3

Manufactured by
The National Watch Co,
OF ELGIN, ILL.

Pronounced by Watch Makers, Railroad and Express men, East and West, to be the most correct Time Keepers made.

Avoid parties who advertise to send Watches "C.O.D." PURPORTING to be of our make. We furnish none for that purpose. There are imitations in the market. To get GENUINE ELGIN WATCHES, apply to dealers in your own locality or elsewhere, whom you know to be honorable. Business Office and Sales Room 159 & 161 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

PORTER, AKIN & CO.
(SUCCESSORS TO PORTER, FAIRFAX & CO.),
COTTON FACTORS
AND
Commission Merchants,
DEALERS IN
Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties & Provisions
309 West Main, LOUISVILLE, KY.
oc8 eod3m

WORCESTER & ACHEY.
DESIGNERS & ENGRAVERS
ON WOOD.
Room 44 Pikes Opera House Building.
CINCINNATI, O.

Horses Wintered.

I AM prepared to winter at my farm, in a satisfactory way and upon very accommodating terms, a number of horses. Inquire of R. G. Jenkins, at his livery stable. [illegible] MIDDLETON,
n12 d3* On Louisville and Frankfort R. R.

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
CURTAINS, &c.

C. KETCHUM,
No. 72 West Main Street,

Is now offering the handsomest stock of the above goods ever offered to the trade of Louisville and the public generally. Do not fail to call and examine my goods before purchasing elsewhere. Particular inducements to cash customers. n7 d8

Native Wines.

IVES' Seedling, Delaware and Venango Wines of superior quality, in large and small quantities, for sale by J. SACKSTEDER,
oc12 deod3m 316 E. Green st., Louisville, Ky.

100,000 GRAPE VINES.

IVES' Seedling, Concord, and Venango Vines, one and two years old; also 30,000 Ives' Seedling Cuttings, for sale by J. SACKSTEDER,
316 East Green st.
☞ Send for price list. oc12 deod3m

DR. TOOKER'S
Health Establishment & Water Cure!

FOR the cure of chronic diseases. A lady physician in the ladies' department. Send stamp for circular. R. NEWTON TOOKER.
oc25 d1m 117 East Fifth st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

DR. JAS. C. KERR'S
Great System Renovator!

Is the best BLOOD PURIFIER in the World, and will Cure all Diseases resulting from bad Blood. Keep your Blood Pure, your Liver in order, and your Digestive Organs in a healthy condition, and you will never have any disease.

THE SYSTEM RENOVATOR
WE WARRANT TO

Cure all Diseases arising from Impure Blood, cures all skin Diseases, cures Liver Complaint, cures Consumption, cures Erysipelas, cures Dyspepsia, cures Constipation, cures Piles, cures Fistula, cures Headache, cures Neuralgia, cures Debilitated Constitutions, cures Coughs and Weak Lungs, cures Billousness, cures Chronic Diarrhea, cures Cholera Morbus, cures Fever and Ague.

VOICE from the STATE CAPITAL

Testimonials from Ohio Senators, Representatives, and Others regarding the excellence of Dr. Jas. C. Kerr's Great System Renovator:

COLUMBUS, O., May 1, 1869.

The undersigned, having used Dr. Jas. C. Kerr's Great System Renovator, cordially unite in recommending it to the public as an article of rare medicinal virtue. We have found it at all times to be a specific for the diseases for which it is recommended. As a Blood Purifier and Liver Corrective it is certainly unequaled.

Hon. E. H. GASTON, Mem. House Rep., Butler co.
Hon. W. D. HILL, [illegible] Defiance co.
Hon. [illegible], Ashland co.
Hon. H. L. DICKEY, [illegible] and Ross.
Hon. [illegible], Fremont.
Hon. JONATHAN KENNEY, [illegible], Dayton.
Hon. CHRIS. HUGHES, Butler county, Ohio.
AMOS LAYMAN, Chief Clerk Ohio House of Rep.
JOHN A. COCKERILL, First Ass't Clerk Ohio House of Rep.
W. W. WEBB, [illegible], Columbus, Ohio.
Hon. E. F. BINGHAM, Attorney at Law, Columbus, Ohio.

Look at the names of some of our most Prominent Citizens who have used our Medicine:

[illegible]

GENERAL DEPOT,
No. 139 West Fourth St.,
CINCINNATI, O.
KERR & LORING, Proprietors.

LOUISVILLE DEPOT,
NO. 74 THIRD STREET,
Between Main and Market.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price per bottle, $1 50; six bottles for $7. None genuine without my name and the title of the medicine blown on the bottle, and my portrait and signature on the label. au14 Sa1

INSURANCE.

JAMES S. LYMAN,
Fire and Marine Insurance,
No. 143 Main St.

WESTERN, OF BUFFALO, N. Y.
ASSETS, OVER $700,000.
FIREMEN'S, OF NEW YORK,
ASSETS, OVER $400,000.
BUFFALO F. & M., OF BUFFALO, N. Y.
ASSETS, OVER $300,000.
CORN EXCHANGE OF NEW YORK,
ASSETS, OVER $425,000.
BUFFALO CITY, OF BUFFALO, N. Y.,
ASSETS, OVER $400,000.
NORWICH, OF NORWICH, CONN.,
ASSETS, OVER $500,000.

Losses Liberally Adjusted
And Promptly Paid.
oc31 d1m

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS, OVER $17,000,000, GOLD!

THIS company issues permanent policies on buildings against loss or damage by fire, avoiding the trouble of yearly renewals.

All claims are payable in cash on proof of loss, without deduction for interest, and not, as is usual, 60 days after presentation of Proof.

WM. SINTON, Agent,
oc31 d1m 143 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

REMOVAL.

Removal.

MRS. C. SMITH, manufacturer of Abdominal Corsets, has removed from 476 Market to 376 Jefferson, between Ninth and Tenth, south side. n11 deod1m

Removed.

OUERBACKER, DENHAM & CO. have removed to No. 163 Main st., between Third and Fourth, where they will continue the produce commission business.
n9 d6 OUERBACKER, DENHAM & CO.

Removal.

DR. LUNSFORD P. YANDELL, Jr., has removed his office to the southeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, up stairs; entrance on Sixth street. Residence on Chestnut, 1 door above Sixth. oc31 2m

WINTERSMITH'S
REMEDIES.

The Most Popular Medicines of the Day.

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup.
Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup.
Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup.
Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup.

Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla.
Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla.
Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla.
Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla.

Wintersmith's Extract Buchu.
Wintersmith's Extract Buchu.
Wintersmith's Extract Buchu.
Wintersmith's Extract Buchu.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy.
Wintersmith's Worm Candy.
Wintersmith's Worm Candy.
Wintersmith's Worm Candy.

For sale by C. LEWIS DIEHL, Druggist,
n9 d6 Corner First and Walnut.

AVOID IMPURE AND UNWHOLESOME
MUSTARDS, SPICES, COFFEE, AND YEAST POWDER, AS ALSO BAD INKS, BLUES, &c.

By selecting only such as bear this entire circled Trade-mark. Prepared only at the
FALLS CITY SPICE MILLS
144 & 146 Sixth st., corner of Grayson,
And for sale by the Trade generally. oc8 eod1m

Farmers' & Drovers' Bank
No. 69 Third st., east side, bet. Main & Market,
L. D. O'BANNON, President. R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

IS now open and prepared to do a general Banking business. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
au15 d&wtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice.

AS my name or that of the Courier-Journal has been used by one or more persons improperly, this is to give notice that no one is authorized to purchase goods or borrow money on my account or on account of this office, and that I will be responsible for no transactions of this nature unless made by myself in person.
n13 d3* W. N. HALDEMAN.

City and Railroad Taxes, 1869

THE Board of Aldermen having failed to concur in the resolution of the Board of Common Council extending the time for paying the taxes till Dec. 15, I [illegible] 1869. No exception. The Board having decided that the City Council has the right to add a penalty [illegible] to City Treasury. After Dec. 15, all property on which the aforesaid taxes are not paid will be advertised at expense of the taxpayer, and sold to make said taxes. A. HARRIS, Receiver.
November 12, 1869. n13 d3

To Trustees of Schools.

A GENTLEMAN and his wife, of Virginia, desire to take charge of a female boarding and day school. Before the war they had five years' experience in the conduct of such schools, and the gentleman has been teaching continuously for the last four years. He is a master of arts and a graduate of the University of Virginia, and can furnish the highest testimonials. For the present he refers to Prof. S. Maupin, University of Virginia, and Gen. Frank Smith, Virginia Military Institute, to whom a copy of this advertisement will be sent. Address at Christiansville, Mecklenburg co., Va.
n13 d3&w3 WM. E. JOHNSON.

Hay! Hay!!—Oats! Oats!!

300 TONS No. 1 Hay on the line of the L. & N. R. R. and 5,000 bushels No. 1 Oats in store.
CALLAHAN & SON,
n8 eodtf Corner Ninth and Broadway.

Whisky.

160 BBLS. Nelson county (Ky.) pure copper-distilled sour-mash whisky, made as made years ago by M. McKenna—capacity 15 gallons a day; also, 50 barrels of other brands, one year old, and 50 barrels 3 years old, in store and for sale by
PHILLIPS & SCALLY,
n11 d1m No. 47 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

Notice.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 9, 1869.

THE semi-annual interest upon the bonds of the Louisville Bridge Company due on the 1st December will be paid upon presentation of the coupons at their office in this city on and after the 25th inst., or at the banking-house of Messrs. Gilman, Son & Co., New York, on and after the 1st prox.
n10 dtDec1 W. H. SLAUGHTER, Sec'y.

Kiln-dried Corn Meal.

200 BARRELS in store and to arrive, for sale by
T. L. JEFFERSON & BROS.,
n10 d6 N. W. cor. Main and First street.

Notice of Assignment.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—Notice is hereby given that I have been, this 6th day of November, 1869, appointed assignee of E. S. Tippett. Persons having claims against said Tippett will present them for adjudication, and all parties indebted will come forward at once and make payment of the same at the book store, No. 120 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

Given under my hand this the 6th November, 1869.
THEO. HARRIS, Assignee.
Louisville, Ky.—n7 d3

Mules for Sale.

30 head of extra large fat 4-year old Mules and 40 head 14 hands 3 inches 3-years old and fat, for sale at Goshen, Oldham county, Ky.
au21 dtf H. WATERS.

Louisville Chancery Court.

T. Leahy
with wife, } No. 23,622.
M. Leahy.

ALL persons are hereby notified that we have made application to said Court, in suit No. 23,622, for a judgment empowering M. Leahy, wife of T. Leahy, to act and trade as a feme sole.
T. LEAHY,
n5 d30 M. LEAHY.

Notice to Bridgemen.

LOUISVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY,
ENGINEERS' OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—CARPENTERS and LABORERS to work on the bridge over the Ohio river at Louisville. Wages for first-class carpenters $3 50, for laborers $1 75 to $2 00 per day. For employment apply to Superintendent or Superintendent Hassing.
n1 dtf

Hominy.

WE are agents for the sale of the Favorite Mill Hominy, and are prepared to fill orders to the trade at manufacturers' prices. Will keep a constant supply in store during the season.
T. L. JEFFERSON & BRO'S,
oc21 d13 N. W. corner Main and First sts.

ASTROLOGY

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL!

YOUNG PAUL WARING

GREAT AND REAL ASTROLOGER.

Can be consulted at his office, No. 29 Green, between First and Second streets.

$5,000 TO any one who can equal him in telling his past, present and future, in causing speedy marriages, in bringing the separated together, and in giving correct information of absent friends, future husband or wife. He is the wonder of the age. He can tell your very thoughts the moment you enter his door—can give better satisfaction on these than any one in the profession. A trial solicited. Satisfaction given or

NO PAY!

☞ Consultation Fee reduced—Ladies 50c, Gents $1. oc11 d3m

Alleghany Water.

FROM the celebrated Alleghany Springs, Virginia, the dyspeptic's best friend, for sale, by the bottle, &c., or by case, by VINCENT DAVIS, Druggist, corner Chestnut and Sixth streets, Louisville, Ky.

I am sole agent for the sale of this water, and will fill all orders. oc22 d1m

Wanted,

AT R. W. JENKINS' stables, corner of Fifth and Green sts., 200 common horses and mares, also 150 work mules. The highest market prices paid. n5 dtf

Notice.

LOUISVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., July 21, 1869.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Be it known that, for the purpose of erecting the superstructure of the bridge over the Ohio river at Louisville, at the head of the Falls, a trestle-work has been erected over the channel known as the "Indian chute," and vessels will not be able to go through the chute. Authority for constructing said bridge has been given to the Louisville Bridge Co., under the act of Congress of July 14, 1862. According to section 5 of said act, officers and crews of all vessels, boats, rafts, &c., navigating the Ohio river, are required to regulate the use of said vessels so as not to interfere with the construction of bridges erected and legalized under the provision of this act.
W. B. HAMILTON,
se1 dtf President Louisville Bridge Co.

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD,
je11 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 6 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by
E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,
mh8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

Sugar, Coffee, and Molasses.

200 HHDS. Fair to Choice New Orleans Sugars.
300 hhds. Prime to Strictly Choice Demarara do
500 bbls. Crushed Sugar,
250 bbls. Granulated Sugars.
250 bbls. Powdered Sugar.
150 bbls. A Sugar.
150 bbls. B Sugar.
150 bbls. Extra C Sugar.
2,000 bags Common to Choice Rio Coffee.
200 mats Choice Old Java Coffee.
200 bbls. New Orleans Molasses.
In store and for sale at very low rates.
NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,
ap10 dtf 34 Fourth street.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received by the Commissioners for the erection of the House of Reform for Juvenile Delinquents until 12 o'clock on the 11th of December next. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, Louisville, Ky. Bids may be made in whole or any portion thereof, the right being reserved by the Commissioners to reject all bids. Bonds with approved security will be required of the contractor or contractors for the faithful performance of the work.

A. C. VALLANDIGHAM,
S. L. GAAR,
R. C. HUDSON,
Nov. 12, 1869—d1d Commissioners.

To Bridge Builders.

PROPOSALS for the erection of abutments and piers for the bridge to be built over the Kentucky river at Brooklyn, where the Lexington, Harrodsburg and Perryville turnpike road crosses the Kentucky river, will be received until November 27, 1869, when the Board of Directors will meet at Brooklyn. Bids may be directed to L. Allen, Esq., Lexington; Capt. J. A. Burton, Perryville, or Dr. J. H. Moore, Harrodsburg, Ky., and bidders are requested to meet the board on the 27th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.
n6 d&wid wed & sat A. ALLEN, Secretary.

Proposals.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE CUMBERLAND,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov 10, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 M. on Saturday, the 11th of December, 1869, for furnishing such quantity of Corn, Oats, Hay, Straw, Wood, and Coal as may be required from time to time at the military posts of Nashville, Chattanooga, and Humboldt, Tenn., and Lebanon, Ky., respectively, for the six months from January 1st to June 30, 1870.

All of the articles to be of the best quality, free from dirt, chaff, etc., hay to be of timothy, wood to be good merchantable hard wood cut 4 feet in length, coal to be bituminous (name of mine to be stated), and bids to state the price per weight, 2,000 lbs. to a ton.

Bids must state whether the grain offered will be in sacks or not, whether the hay and straw will be baled or unbaled, and whether the corn will be shelled or in the ear.

Bids for Nashville must state whether deliveries are to be made in the city or at the barracks. At the other posts the supplies must be delivered at the barracks.

Bids for fuel and forage must be made SEPARATELY, and separate bids will be required for each post and all to be IN DUPLICATE.

Bids will be received at the same time for forage for Louisville, Ky., the deliveries to be made at such points within the city limits as the contractor may desire.

☞ The U. S. reserves the right to purchase from contractors at contract rates such amounts as may be needed for shipment to other points should it be for the interests of the U. S. to do so.

H. C. RANSOM,
n12 d8 Bvt. Lt. Col. and C. Q. M. D. C.

Notice.

U. S. RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS,
No. 166 Third street,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 11, 1869.

THE undersigned will receive sealed proposals until 12 o'clock M. on the 17th instant for furnishing rations to the recruiting party and recruits of this rendezvous. The proposals will state the price of each complete ration, the ration to consist of three substantial meals per day.

Bids to be marked on the envelop "Proposals to furnish Rations." J. HARTWELL BUTLER,
Captain and Bvt. Maj. U. S. A.,
n12 d3 Recruiting Officer.

HOTELS.

GALT HOUSE
Louisville, Ky.
JILSON P. JOHNSON,
MANAGER.
se4 dtf

U. S. HOTEL,
Louisville, Ky.,
BURTON & STOCKTON........PROPRIETORS.
This Hotel is being
REFITTED AND FURNISHED.
oc17 dtf

LINCK'S
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,
[EUROPEAN PLAN,]
NORTH COLLEGE ST.,
First door above the L. and N. Depot,
NASHVILLE, TENN.

THIS elegant new establishment was opened to the public Oct. 11. The traveler will find there handsomely furnished rooms, an unsurpassed bill of fare, and the very finest wines, liquors and cigars. He pays only for what he orders, as the house is kept on the European plan. no1 d1m

JAMES T. HELM, M. D.

OFFICE, Northwest corner of Second and Jefferson streets. Residence, No. 207 Second street, between Gray and Broadway. se13 d3m

TENTH STREET PLANING MILL.

H. J. LEWIS & BRO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
DOORS, BLINDS, SASH, DOOR & WINDOW FRAMES, MOLDINGS, BRACKETS, MANTELS
Etc.,
Tenth st., between Walnut and Chestnut, Louisville, Ky.

A COMPLETE supply of Building Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Posts, Dressed Lumber, Flooring, Shelving, Weatherboarding, always on hand. ☞ Send for Bill of Prices. [illegible]

G. W. McCREADY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Corn, Oats, Hay, Potatoes, Onions, Fruits, and Produce Generally.
☞ CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. ☜
oc4 deodtm No. 22 Third Street, between Main and the River.

A. C. McNEILL, Huntingdon, Tenn. M. S. WRIGHT, Louisville, Ky. H. V. SANDERS, Louisville, Ky.

McNEILL, WRIGHT & SANDERS,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
Flour, Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties, Etc.,
51 Main street, between Second and Third,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

DRY GOODS.

THE RICHMOND MNFG. CO

In addition to their regular product of PURPLES, GERMAN CHECKS, SHIRTINGS, and FANCY styles in the

RICHMOND
PRINTS,

Now offer to the trade their improved goods under [illegible]

E

tickets, in styles and workmanship excelling anything before made by this Co. These goods are produced to meet a demand for the best Prints that can be made, and rival the highest cost brands in market.

RETAILERS and CONSUMERS wishing a really superior Calico should inquire for the "RICHMOND E."

FOR SALE TO JOBBERS ONLY at
188 Church St.,
au15 eod3m NEW YORK.

Dress Trimmings.

A LARGE STOCK of Silk Gimps;
A large stock of Fringes;
A large stock of Dress Buttons;
A large stock of Trimming Ribbons;
A large stock of Plain Ribbons;
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
n7 76 and 78 Sixth street.

Corsets.

A FULL LINE of D. & [illegible] White and Colored Corsets;
A full line of French Corsets;
A full line of Glove-fitting Corsets;
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
n7 76 and 78 Sixth street.

Delaines, Plaids, &c.

200 PIECES All-wool Delaines;
[illegible] Fancy Delaines;
[illegible] Empress Cloths;
[illegible] Bombazines;
Also, Black and Colored Lusters, Plaid Poplins and Fancy Dress Goods,
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
n7 76 and 78 Sixth street.

NEW ORLEANS CARDS.

HARLOW J. PHELPS, New Orleans. J. S. McCULLOCH, Louisville. EDGAR NOTT, New Orleans.

PHELPS, McCULLOCH & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
37 Carondelet Street,
oc23 d6m NEW ORLEANS.

ANDREW J. AIKEN. JOHN W. WATT.

AIKEN & WATT
(SUCCESSORS TO ROTCHFORD, BROWN & CO.),
Produce & General Commission
MERCHANTS,
No. 60 Carondelet st., NEW ORLEANS.
Liberal advances made on consignments.

Refer, by permission, to Union Bank Louisiana, and Messrs. Hyde, Brother & Co., New Orleans, La.; Messrs. C. W. Thomas & Co. and John B. Smith, Esq., Cashier, Louisville, Ky. oc2 deod&weow1m

COBB, DOLHONDE & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
No. 37 Natchez Street,
New Orleans, La.
Advances made on consignments.
Western Produce—Whisky Agency.

Orders solicited for the purchase of Louisiana Sugar and Molasses in our market or on plantations above New Orleans.

References—Thomas J. Martin & Son and Hamilton & Bros., Louisville. oc18 d1m*

H. F. GIVEN,
COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTOR
AND
General Commission Merchant,
No. 11 Union street, NEW ORLEANS
au5 d6m

LAWYERS.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE. R. T. DURRETT.

BRAMLETTE & DURRETT,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Office at 99½ east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,
LOUISVILLE..................KENTUCKY.

WILL practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals. se4 dtf

R. H. ELIAS'
GRAND
DISTRIBUTION
—OF—
$98,000 Worth
—OF—
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Silverware and Store Fixtures.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH,

Which includes the CONCERT to be given at Mozart Hall, on Saturday, November 13, 1869.

Money should be sent by draft, postoffice order, in registered letter, or by express.

Address all communications to
R. H. ELIAS,
P. O. Box 1212,
oc16 d1No13-omNo1 Cincinnati, Ohio.

Flowers, Shade Trees,
SHRUBS, &c.

ROSS & LAUER have just received a fine lot of hyacinths, tulips, crocus, &c., which they will sell at reasonable rates. They also have for sale, of their own growth, a fine stock of shade trees, such as European and American lindens; silver, sugar and scarlet Maples; peach, pear and cherry trees; grape vines, best varieties for this climate; evergreens, shrubs, roses, and bedding plants. Catalogues sent free on application. Orders for wreaths, baskets for weddings, and bouquets promptly attended to.

Address ROSS & LAUER,
Bardstown Road, upper side Cave Hill,
oc26 d1m Louisville, Ky.

LADIES, ATTENTION

JUST RECEIVED—
Lace Chemisettes at $1;
Puffed Illusion Chemisettes at 75c;
Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1 50;
Embroidered Handkerchiefs at 50c.
Ladies' Hemstitched Linen Hdkfs at 30c.
Corsets with 2¼ whalebone only $2.
Embroidered Collars, Cuffs, and Sleeves; new styles;
Lace Collars;
Lace Handkerchiefs;
Fine Embroidered Table-Covers, &c., at

CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS'
Cheap Lace Store,
n7 103½ Fourth street.

Beargrass Pork-House,
J. B. DUNCAN. ROB'T FLOYD. D. H. ANDERSON.
DUNCAN, FLOYD & CO.,
Pork-Packers and Provision Merchants and Curers of the Celebrated Beargrass Hams and Breakfast Bacon.
Office cor. Main & Second, LOUISVILLE, KY.
oc23 d3m

PETERS, WEBB & CO.'S
PIANOS!
☞ None but first-class instruments are made by this firm.
Office and Warerooms, 146 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. oc3 d3m

Bourbon County
Copper Distilled Whiskies,
OUR OWN BRAND.

175 BBLS Glen Lea AAA, 4 years old;
50 " Glen Lea AA, 3 " "
25 " Glen Lea A, 2 " "
25 " Glen Lea BB, 1 " "

Nelson, Marion, Anderson, and Hardin County Copper Distilled Whiskies.
200 bbls H. Logan's AAA, 3 years old;
[illegible] bbls H. Logan's AA, 2 " "
175 bbls Nolin, 1 year old.
In store and for sale to the trade by
W. H. WALKER & CO.,
oc30 45 Main st., bet. First and Second.

Irish Whisky.

PURE old Irish Whisky in store and for sale by the demijohn. W. H. WALKER & CO.,
n9 45 Main st., bet. Second and Third

PUBLIC SALES.

$30,000 Worth of Real Estate for Sale.

ON TUESDAY, Nov. 16, 1869, I will sell, to the highest bidder, the following real estate in Crab Orchard, Ky.:

1st. My residence, adjoining the grounds of the Crab Orchard Springs. The house is a two-story frame, [illegible] and well arranged, with kitchen, vineyard, and orchard, and the remainder well set in bluegrass. All necessary out-buildings in good repair. The entire premises are well enclosed and watered [illegible].

2d. A large two-story frame building and lot of 1½ acres, situated midway between the Springs and the center of town. The building is in excellent repair, contains 15 rooms, and could be used as a hotel. Fine water and a large stable on the premises.

3d. A three-story brick in the business center of the town. Said building was built in 1868. It is 21 feet front by 60 in length, with metal roof. The first floor consists of two large store-rooms. The second is divided into offices. The third is occupied by the Masons, under a lease of five years, beginning with the present fall.

Possession of the above property will be given on the 1st January, 1870. One-third of purchase money to be paid at the time; the remainder in one and two years, with interest from time of possession. Bond with approved security required, and a lien reserved on the property.

I am determined to sell. For further particulars address, at Crab Orchard, Ky.,
oc13 SaWed WM. STUART.

Sale of Marion County Farm.

AS assignee of F. L. Sims, bankrupt, I will offer at public sale, at the court-house door, in Lebanon, Ky., on Monday, Dec. 6, 1869, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M., a farm of about 119½ acres of land, in Marion county, Ky., on the Lebanon branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, about 2 miles west of the village of Chicago. [illegible] of the land are cleared, and on it is a small orchard. No incumbrance of any sort on the land. Terms—One-third of purchase money in 6, one-third in 9, and one-third in 12 months. Lien to be retained, and notes with good security and bearing interest, to be negotiable and payable in bank. STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee.
oc13 Sa&Tu-4t

Sheriff's Sale.

J. Hephan vs. J. Kerchner. No. 4,368, Jefferson Court Common Pleas.

BY virtue of an order of sale in this case, I will offer for sale, at the Court-house door,

ON MONDAY, NOV. 15, 1869,

between 10 and 2 o'clock, on a credit of 3 months, one lard press, one sausage-stuffer, and one chopping-machine, with horse-power. Purchaser to give bond with approved security.
C. W. FIELD, Jr., D. S., for
n11 d5 J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

BEING compelled by ill health to leave Kentucky, I shall, on THURSDAY, the 18th of November next, unless sold privately before that day, sell, to the highest bidder, my residence, "Glen Mary," and 285 acres of choice blue-grass land, in Franklin co., Ky., three miles from Frankfort, on the turnpike leading to Georgetown and Versailles; also about 1,000 bushels of corn, 100 bushels of Irish potatoes, 100 bushels of apples, 100 dozen of oats, 15 tons clover hay, 100 shocks of fodder, a few young cattle, including several extra milch cows, some sows and pigs, 15 extra long-wool ewes, a pair of fine young well-broke mules, 1 four-horse wagon, 1 extra spring wagon; 1 four-horse thresher and separator, with horse-power, all in complete order; plows, gear, &c.; all my household and kitchen furniture, nearly new.

The land will be sold in three tracts, to-wit:

No. 1,

about 38 acres, fronting the Georgetown turnpike, 15 acres of which are cleared and now under a heavy crop of clover, the rest choice woodland, with an abundance of fine timber, several springs, and exactly 3 miles from Frankfort, 1½ miles from Elkhorn Grist and Saw Mills, and offering one of the handsomest building sites in the county.

No. 2

the homestead, "Glen Mary," about 117 acres of first quality of land, about 3 acres in timber, the balance in cultivation. The improvements are a large, substantial two-story brick mansion of 12 large rooms and three halls, seven good dry basement rooms or cellars, three of which have fire-places, kitchen, store-rooms, pantries, closets, &c.; a brick meat-house, ice-house, carriage-houses, hen-houses and poultry-yard, stable, barn, crib, servants'-houses, a good cistern in the yard, a never-failing spring of freestone water near the yard, with stone spring-house and stone basins in it, and a room above it; the yard and garden ornamented with evergreens, shrubbery, and flowers, and containing various kinds of fruit—raspberries, gooseberries, strawberries, plums, damsons, quinces, cherries, pears, peaches, &c.; a large orchard, containing a varied and abundant assortment of selected fruits, of the best varieties, from early to late, apples, pears and peaches. The house has been recently put in complete repair, and is one of the best country residences in the county.

No. 3,

About 38 acres of choice land, with a small, comfortable house on it, with good spring, &c., and, for its size, an excellent farm.

If more land be desired, 118 acres joining the last two tracts, and same quantity of land, with small house and good water, will be sold on the same terms.

Terms—For the land: one-half cash, balance in equal payments in 1, 2 and 3 years, with interest from day of sale, and lien retained; for other property: sums of $20 or less, cash; larger sums, 4 months' credit on notes well secured and negotiable in bank. The premises will be shown to persons wishing to see them by my son or myself. Letters will reach me at Frankfort, or at St. Joseph's Infirmary, Louisville, Ky.

I offer at private sale that very complete country residence and six acres of land, near White Sulphur Springs, in Scott county, Ky., occupied by Mr. Jas. B. Wilkinson, adjoining the grounds of the Catholic Church, 7 miles from Georgetown and 6 from Midway, by turnpike. The improvements are a dwelling-house of 8 large rooms and hall, finished in modern style, and the out-buildings necessary for a convenient and comfortable country home, besides a tenement house of 3 rooms on one corner of the grounds.

I also offer a tract of 13½ acres of highly-improved land in Bourbon county, Ky., near Antioch meeting-house, on the Maysville turnpike road, 2 miles from Paris and 9 miles from Lexington, and admirably situated for a garden farm. For further particulars, address me as above. D. C. FREEMAN.
oc13 WedSatNo11—no11 ctd

DENTISTRY.

McClelland's Rose-Pearl

Is a preparation from the fiber of cotton. It is pronounced by dentists, who know how to use it, and by chemists, to be the very best material for a base for artificial teeth ever known.

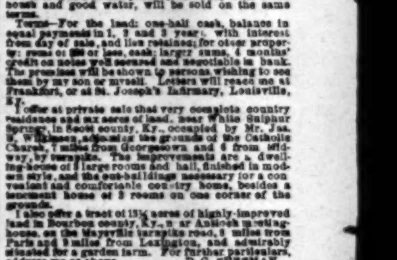
Instructions imparted to dentists and practical cases of teeth made for the public at the Dental Cabinet of DR. J. A. McCLELLAND,
se4 d3m 181 Third st., Louisville.

DENTISTRY

The Colton Dental Association, No. 124 Fifth street, between Green and Walnut, west side, originated the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas for the painless extraction of teeth, and, as an institution, have administered it to over 60,000 persons without an accident. Perform all operations in surgical, operative, and mechanical dentistry. Call and examine our work.
ja1 deodtf S. M. GILDEA, D. D. S.

J. F. CANINE,
DENTIST,

and manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 176 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. ja1 dtf



BEST
SIX-CORD.

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,

Sole Agents in New York for J. & P. COATS,
of Paisley, Scotland.

FALLS CITY TERRA COTTA WORKS

LOUISVILLE, KY........(Established 1839.)

MANUFACTURES of Window Caps, Brackets and Modillions for Cornices, Capitals for Columns, Pinnacles, &c., for Churches, Chimney-tops, and everything pertaining to the exterior and interior of buildings; also Statuary and Vases for garden decorations, and Sewer and Drain Pipe of best quality for sewerage purposes, and Drain Tile for land drainage, always on hand. I am prepared to do work in my line cheap with dispatch, and warrant my ware to give entire satisfaction. My ware is made from finest stoneware clay, and will stand weather.

I also manufacture Plaster Stucco Work, such as Centerpieces, Running Ornaments, &c., of the latest styles, and execute orders promptly. P. BANNON.

Office Fifth st., between Green and Walnut. Factories Fifteenth and Portland avenue and Thirteenth and Lexington sts. [illegible]

NEW YORK AND ST. LOUIS.

ROSS, ROBERTS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 8 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK.

Pay special attention to the purchase of Coffee, Sugar, Sirups, Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties, etc.

BLAKEMAN, ROBERTS, CHANDLER & CO.,
105 NORTH COMMERCIAL STREET,
24 LEVEE, ST. LOUIS, MO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Make the purchase of Bagging, Rope, Bacon, Flour, Corn, and other Western Products a specialty, giving close attention to freights, contracts, and condition of goods. oc13 d3m

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1869.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

Royal Honors to Mr. Peabody.

Her Majesty, the Queen of England, has done a gracious and appropriate deed in ordering the obsequies of Mr. Peabody to be celebrated in Westminster Abbey. It is a timely acknowledgment of her appreciation of the great philanthropist's munificent bequests to the poor of London. She has been always honored in America as the good wife and mother, the wise Sovereign and ruler of a great people. The honor thus conferred on the remains and memory of Mr. Peabody will be always held in grateful remembrance by his countrymen, and will serve to cement our relations with the mother country the closer still. It was a royal act nobly done.

II.

Staff and Line in the Navy.

A hot war is going on between the staff and line officers of the navy. The naval staff, the surgeons, paymasters, engineers, assistants and past assistants complain that they are neither "fish, flesh nor fowl." In short, they feel that the distinction between them and the officers of the line is so drawn that they have not that deference paid them, and that defined position which they ought to have, and they therefore claim that their rank should correspond or assimilate with that of line officers. The medical officers are especially sore on the subject, and a united effort of the naval staff is being made to bring the matter before Congress at the earliest possible day. The discussion has been conducted so far with more bitterness than judgment, and the sooner the matter is settled the better for both branches of the naval service.

III.

A Funeral in the Mammoth Cave.

An underground telegram announces the startling intelligence that the remains of the missing oldest and biggest inhabitant of Onondaga county, New York, lately exhumed and taken to Syracuse for identification by his family (foul play being suspected), are to be deposited in the Giant's Coffin, which he had prepared for himself in the Mammoth Cave in this State. He is said to have left special injunctions to his heirs and executors that this should be done. The obsequies of the petrified defunct will be conducted by Father Hyacinthe, the eulogy will be delivered by George Francis Train, and Mrs. Susan B. Anthony will act as chief mourner. Six ex-U. S. Senators (fossils) will officiate as pall-bearers, and the public will be represented in the procession by "Ye Mysticke Crew of Comus," of New Orleans, and the "Cowbellians," of Mobile.

IV.

A Dissecting-room Dilemma.

The staid City of Brotherly Love has just had a novel sensation. Astonishment "has been their portion," as little Tetterby would say. The new question which is about to shake Girard College and Independence Hall to their foundations is whether the ladies shall be admitted as medical students with men and go hand in hand through the delights of the dissecting-room and the hospital. The youngsters congregated in Philadelphia to be put through the various medical mills that annually grind out hordes of unfledged physicians have made a row about the attempted admission of the gentler sex to the clinics, and have treated the females attempting this new step toward claiming their rights with more roughness than courtesy. Meanwhile all the strong-minded subjects of petticoatdom are as full of wrath as they well can be. The papers in Philadelphia generally take the ground that the young men acted too rudely, and that the only way to settle the matter is for the females to attend by themselves and the males by themselves, in separate classes.

V.

Farragut vs. Porter.

These jolly tars are interested in the prize money coming to the officers and crews of the vessels engaged in the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip and the subsequent capture of New Orleans. Admiral Farragut says that Admiral Porter had little to do with the destruction of the forts or fleets. It was the writer's fortune to command one of the barbette batteries in Fort Jackson from the first to the last shot of that bombardment, and to see everything that occurred. Admiral Farragut is very much mistaken if he thinks Porter had but little to do with the destruction of the fort and dismounting of the guns. The fire from Porter's mortar fleet did much more damage before and during the fleet's passage than the fire from the fleet under Farragut did as it passed; but, on the other hand, Admiral Porter is in error in supposing he dismounted the most formidable guns, and that the forts were so crippled that Farragut might have passed with a single ship. The fleet might have run the gantlet past the forts, with but little more damage and loss of life, any time between the 13th of April and the morning they did pass up, and all of Porter's shells saved to the Government. Porter's mortar fleet did dismount some few small guns (32-pounders) and burn the citadel, but did not put the fort *hors de combat*. Farragut and Porter are entitled to the honor of the victory, but Farragut to the lion's share, because Porter might have shelled for six months and not reduced the forts, if they had been provisioned, and New Orleans been safe, if Farragut had not determined to run by.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

A FEMALE teacher in New York came to school drunk Monday. Probably cider.

THE naughty Crown Prince of Prussia travels with a ballet blonde disguised as his valet.

AN Illinois girl has gained a $5,000 verdict against a fellow who called her what she wasn't.

AN economical girl in Portland took all the medicine left in the house after her father's death, in order that it might not be wasted. She is recovering.

ROEBUCK has been talking to the English workingmen, among other things advising them not to kick their wives so much. Roebuck says he doesn't do it.

[EVERY one of the above five paragraphs is stolen unblushingly from the Boston Post, which for many years has daily kept up a column of "All-Sorts" with a regularity and a brilliancy not of earth. The Post is one of the few newspapers from which you can steal with such taste and propriety as to greatly mitigate the crime.]

MISS SALLIE A. BROCK, the authoress, sails from New York for Europe to-day.

THEY say that Maltby, whose Baltimore oysters we eat every day out here—when we can get them—began business on a capital of twenty dollars, and is now worth a million.

THE late Dean Richmond is to have a twenty-five-thousand-dollar monument erected to his memory at Batavia, N. Y., and the Rhode Island granite for it is now being worked up at Hartford.

EDWIN BOOTH and Lester Wallack both have theaters of their own. Booth is to reappear as Hamlet in his on the 2d of December. Charlotte Cushman doesn't invest her money in theaters, though she is said to have two hundred thousand dollars of it.

SOME time ago the Rev. A. B. Judd involved himself in a most scandalous divorce suit in New Haven. Why he thus made a revolting spectacle of himself has just transpired. He married Miss Susannah Reynolds, who figured conspicuously as one of his witnesses at the trial.

JENNY LIND GOLDSCHMIDT is said to have a daughter twelve years old who possesses much of the musical abilities of her mother and a fine voice. This is fortunate, as she may have to support her mother in her old age; for, if reports be true, G. has hardly sense enough to support himself.

THEY tell us that the "Cairo ladies have formed a league, agreeing to lock the street door at 10 o'clock, whether their husbands are in or out." Of course the Cairo husbands encourage the league to keep up its anger and organization. So long as they know that their doors are all locked they can dismiss their apprehensions and drink their beer in peace.

AN exchange says that "M. St. Beuve, the great French critic and biographer, was never engaged in but one duel. On that occasion it rained, and the great critic insisted upon hoisting an umbrella, averring that, while he had no objection to being killed, he would not permit himself to get wet. Four shots were exchanged, but nobody was hurt." Nobody but a Frenchman would prefer death to damp clothes, but that's the style over there.

ALL the newspapers are saying in their borrowed "personals" that "one of John Tyler's sons is editing the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser." Mr. Tyler has been afflicted in that way for the last two or three years, and, as everybody knows it, the rural press may now place the paragraph on the retired list. The editorial columns of the Advertiser show that Mr. Tyler understands his profession.

FRANCE is on the eve of revolution. At least, that's what they have been constantly saying ever since the organization of the empire. Here is what a Paris correspondent of the New York Times says in this connection: "It is reported that a violent altercation took place in the Council of Ministers on Sunday last between MM. Rouher and and Schneider. It is added that the latter boldly told the Chief of the State that the empire had never been in so critical a condition."

THE Rochester Democrat tells us that "Charles Nolan, residing in Carrollton county, Michigan, who had separated from his wife, paid her a visit on Sunday, and shot her dead. He then shot himself in the head. At last accounts he was living, but will probably die." We think it far more than probable that he will die. Men who shoot their wives and then shoot themselves never fail to die, if they live long enough. The criminal statistics and mortuary reports of the country will show this.

HENRY WARD BEECHER sometimes tells his congregation that it is as hard for a rich man to get to heaven as it is for a camel to go through the eye of a needle. But as his income, which amounted to $26,000 last year, is very small compared to that of Stewart, or Vanderbilt, or Astor, he thinks he can induce St. Peter to look upon it as a mere trifle, and to admit him for his piety. We certainly wish him success in the attempt, but would advise him not to die with such an income upon his soul. There is no telling to what out-of-the-way place its specific gravity might sink him.

A LETTER from Rome says of Liszt, the celebrated pianist: "He looks careworn. The late unfortunate domestic trouble with his daughter and her husband, Von Bulow, the celebrated pianist, gives Liszt much unhappiness, and the manner in which his best friend, Wagner, the great composer, is entangled in the unhappy matter adds, of course, to Liszt's distress. I should not allude to the affair if I had not heard to-day that the German journals are ringing with it. Of course the whole trouble is greatly exaggerated by the public, and when the truth is known I have no doubt it will turn out to be much less of a scandal than is reported."

A PARIS letter to the New York Times says: "The new journal, Le Parlement, published yesterday an announcement to the effect that Gen. Leboeuf, Minister of War, and Gen. Fleury, the new Minister to St. Petersburg, had informed the Emperor at Compiegne that the army were greatly irritated at the attacks and outrages published by certain journals (Republican, of course) against the Emperor and his family, and that if the Government did not put a stop to them it was feared that the most impressionable portion of the army would become demoralized. The Parlement adds that the matter was brought before the Council of Ministers, and that but for the opposition of three of them a note would have already appeared in the official journal on the subject. Is this to be regarded as a menace?"

THERE has been some little misunderstanding at the North as to who "the people" of the South are. We can't see how the question could have been more satisfactorily settled than it is done by that sensible journal, the Rochester (N. Y.) Union and Advertiser, which says: "Rebels, whether they repent or do not repent, are 'the people' of the South. And, in our opinion, the rebel who, believing that he was right in his rebellion, still maintains the justice of the cause for which he fought and suffered, while bowing gracefully to the inexorable logic of defeat, is entitled to more respect and worthy of more confidence than the rebel who, fighting and suffering in the same cause, now pretends that he was 'loyal' all the time and seeks office as the leader of deluded negroes and Northern scalawags and carpet-baggers."

MR. ALBERT DE GROOT having expressed a desire, epistolarily, to have Gen. Grant run over to New York and see a parcel of lickspittles pull the covering from a brazen monument which Vanderbilt has so generously erected to his own memory, the President writes to De Groot thus: "Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 25th ult. inviting me to participate in the ceremony of unveiling the 'Vanderbilt Bronze' in the city of New York on the 11th inst. It would afford me great pleasure to be present upon this occasion and to witness the unveiling of a statue commemorative of the distinguished services of one whose life has been spent in developing useful public enterprise, but I find that my public duties will not permit me to be absent from the Capitol at that time, and I shall, therefore, not be able to accept your very cordial invitation. Very respectfully, U. S. GRANT."

OF the recent Beaumont duels at Paris and some of the incidents resulting therefrom, a letter from that city says: "Reports have been current here for the last few days that Prince Metternich had had a relapse, and that the Princess had been telegraphed for to his Chateau of Roberstan. News received yesterday at the Austrian Embassy contradicts this report, and affirms that the Prince is so far recovered that he will be able to return to Paris next week. The Comtesse de Beaumont, who had withdrawn to the house of her mother, the Duchesse de Castries, in consequence of the scandal in which these duels had involved her name, has returned to her husband's residence. Both the Comte and Comtesse will shortly proceed to Rome, where they propose to pass the winter. The Comte de Mauguy, who was recently wounded in a duel with M. Frederick de Beaumont, has accepted the position of Secretary of Legation at Teheran, and will shortly proceed to his post."

VICTOR EMANUEL has somehow contrived to lose the respect of the Albany Evening Journal. This is one of his heaviest misfortunes. And the worst of it is there seems to be no help for it. That paper says of Victor: "Should the King of Italy die, Europe can endure the loss. He is neither a great statesman, an illustrious hero, a profound philosopher, nor a brilliant man. It was his luck to become the heir of an unfortunate parent, at a time when continental politics were undergoing a radical change, and when the necessities of rival rulers compelled them to increase the value of his patrimony. Italy, when he became its ruler, was a fourth-rate power. His genius would never have elevated it to its present position. But he had the good luck to blunder into a quasi indorsement of liberalism, and to constitute himself in a measure the friend and protector of Garibaldi. As a consequence, despairing of independence and self-government, and dreaming only of unity, the Italians early adopted him as the representative of that idea and hope. They rallied around him with a singular and fervent enthusiasm. It was not inspired by his character—for he was cold, indolent and phlegmatic; nor by his deeds—for he never accomplished any great personal achievement—but by his assumed devotion to the consolidation of the States, and an ultimate establishment of the capital at Rome."

GEORGE R——.

Strange Fate of a Kentuckian in Kansas.

[From the Kansas City (Mo.) Times, Nov. 6.]

A man died in Kansas City several week ago, whose life had been a weary one—and, maybe, harder than he could bear—for to those who knew him there were a few hints of a brief death struggle that was not natural.

George R—— was born in Kentucky, and came to Cooper county, Missouri, at the age of sixteen. This was in 1838. Soon his parents died and he was left alone and penniless. In 1853 he went to California, entered the mines with the zest of a boy, worked hard, was successful, bought land near Sacramento City, and soon became a rich and prosperous man. In 1858 he met the woman who, through no fault of his, was to exert such a sad influence upon all his after life. This woman was said to be beautiful, accomplished, pure and lovable. R—— met her, was fascinated, proposed, and, as a result, an engagement followed. The wedding-day had been suggested if it had not been decided upon, and for one brief month the sun of happiness shone out solacingly before the clouds closed over it forever.

Preceding the wedding it becomes necessary for R—— to return to the mines to arrange some business there claiming his immediate attention. He went, became involved in a quarrel with a man he had never seen, was attacked, and, to save his own life, killed his antagonist. The dead man was his intended's brother. He did not know it then, nor until his trial was over, nor until after he went again to Sacramento to see all that he had ever known or loved.

It is not necessary to depict the interview—the terrible remorse on one side, the frenzied reproach and regrets on the other. At last the sister grew frightfully calm—so calm, indeed, that she told of her brother; how he had left home at the first news of the gold discovery; how he had not written; how wild stories had come back of his recklessness and his dissipation; and at last the dreadful day when he lay dead at the feet of her lover. R——'s grief was no less bitter than that of the stricken sister, and so when she said to him, "I will love you till I die, but I will never marry you on this earth because my brother's blood is on your hands," he sold out everything he owned in California and came back to Missouri, first pledging to each other that they would correspond as regularly as the condition of the mails then permitted.

She wrote once and no more. In a month following her first letter she, too, had gone to join her brother in the eternal world. This second blow fell heavier than the first, for the poor man had some hope while the woman lived. Now he was alone forever.

Presently the war came, and R—— enlisted in the Confederate army. In the hot charge made upon the Graveyard Fort, at the battle of Helena, Arkansas, a minie bullet passed through both of R——'s cheeks and cut his tongue evenly off about midway its length. After that he never spoke an intelligible word again. Indeed, he cared very little to speak. In subsequent battles he tried hard to throw his life away, and was noted in his command for the most reckless audacity. At Jenkins' Ferry it seemed as if he would get what he most desired, for he was badly shot in the head, the skull being fractured and the brain exposed. He recovered in so much that the wound healed, but the poor tried man had convulsions until he died. It is supposed that these convulsions impaired his mind to a certain extent, for he frequently declared he saw the face of the woman whom he once loved—the face of the woman whose memory had never left him during all the bitter and sorrowful years of his life. But he is at rest now. Let us hope that his soul has joined in the spirit land the soul of one who went out into eternity under the shadow of a great darkness.

☞ Governor Campbell, of Wyoming Territory, wants every Indian to have a farm, and the pioneers say amen—a farm six feet by two.

☞ Not to be outdone by the Government, the washerwomen of Troy are forming a union, which is to be the biggest "wring" in the country.

☞ By the will of the late E. M. Linthicum the sum of $75,000 is bequeathed to Georgetown, D. C., for school purposes.

☞ Porcine diarrhea is bad in California.

A KENTUCKY WEDDING.

Love and Money Make Much Ado About Matrimony at Maysville.

MR. JENKINS IS THERE.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

MAYSVILLE, KY., Nov. 11, 1869.

This brave little town was thrown into a violent flutter yesterday by a brilliant wedding that took place in the family of one of its oldest and most substantial citizens. Miss Kate Wallingford, daughter of Joseph Wallingford, Esq., of the firm of Wallingford & Pearce, bankers, was married to Mr. Nathan P. Cochran, of Lexington, Kentucky. For weeks past these nuptials have been the only inexhaustible subject of conversation that could be brought up in the presence of the ladies of the place. This intelligence is not expected to surprise anybody. The sex, as we all know, is bound by everything dear to the female heart to be excited over a marriage, even if it occurs in a 'Squire's office, with express drivers, constables and litigants for garnishees as the only witnesses. But this wedding, being projected on a scale of unusual magnificence, possessed extraordinary interest for them, and the earnestness and assiduity with which the fair ones would follow up the briefest and most casual allusion to the approaching event with heart-melting stories of the courtship, sage prophecies of the lovers' future, and vivid descriptions of the millinery, the dry goods, the "style," and the different types of beauty that were sure to conflict at the reception, showed plainly what a strong hold the affair had on their hearts and fancy.

THE PREPARATIONS.

The preparations that were made for the wedding can only, with propriety, be characterised as grand. Had the town been fortifying itself against famine, subsistence could hardly have poured in upon it in larger quantities than millinery has during the last fortnight. Huge pyramids of mysterious green paste-board boxes, and suspicious pine concerns arrived on the boat every evening to be distributed among the young ladies of the city, and great was the commotion indoors when all these boxes revealed their contents. An estimate of the quantity of silk, lace, gauze, white satin, &c., that it takes to equip Maysville for a fashionable wedding like the one just over, would, no doubt, be very interesting; but I am, unfortunately, unable to represent it in numbers; the general impression of heads of families is that if the weight of these various articles of female rig were proportionate to their cost the Fleetwood and Bostona would have sunk trying to fetch them hither.

While these outside preparations for the wedding were being made, the family of the bride-to-be were busy with her affairs. The most expert and tasteful *modistes* in Cincinnati were engaged on her wardrobe, and everything that could be done was done to make the celebration of her marriage "first-class."

AT THE CHURCH.

The nuptials were happily celebrated last night. The ceremony was performed at the Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Wallingford is a member, and of all the gay assemblies that were ever seen in this city the one that gathered to see the fair Miss Kate married to the man of her choice was the gayest. Scarcely were the doors of the church open than the auditorium was filled with people. Ladies, in low-necked dresses as variously hued as the rainbow, swept in upon the arms of gentlemen in elaborate evening attire, and thronged the aisles, until at last scarcely a seat was to be found anywhere. The Kentucky girls, famous always for their beauty, looked their loveliest. Hectic cheeks and hollow chests were not in fashion, but of plump-shouldered, rosy, clear-complexioned, gushing creatures, with dark, rippling hair, swan-like necks, and eyes like crystal inkstands running over, there was no end.

When the lights were turned up the scene was superb. The animated faces, the contrast of brilliant colors, the flashing of jewels, shifting of rich drapery, and the constant stream of beauty and fashion flowing proudly up the aisles, all made an impression on the mind of the beholder not soon to be effaced.

THE BRIDAL PARTY.

At last the gentle commotion, like the rustling leaves of the forest, attending the entrance of the company subsided, and the joyous notes of the "Wedding March" burst from the organist's gallery to mingle with the perfumed air. The last quivering sounds of melody heralded the arrival of the bridal party, and as the doors were flung open to admit them the hush of expectancy pervaded the church and every eye was turned to catch the first glimpse of the happy pair. The silence was broken by an involuntary "Oh!" of admiration from feminine lips as the bride and her attendants glided up the aisle in their robes of virgin white, that appeared still purer in contrast with the somber hue of groomsmen's dresses.

The bride was attended by Miss Louie B. Pearce, Miss Lottie Pearce and Miss Lida L. Pearce, all of this place; the groom by Messrs. L. W. Robertson, H. B. Higgins and Robert F. Nock, of Lexington, his place of residence. The dresses of the party were truly magnificent. The church really seemed to grow lighter as the train passed through it, and at the altar the ladies and gentlemen who composed it seemed fit for a court presentation. The lovely bride was queenly in appearance and in every movement. Her dress was exquisite.

THE BRIDE'S TOILET.

It was made of heavy Turk satin with a square train three yards long, *en panier*. The over dress was formed of sashes cut in castellated squares, trimmed to the lower edge with point lace, and headed by a bouillon of Maline lace and orange blossom bows. Surmounting this, instead of a sash was an elegant bouquet of orange blossoms with trailing vines. The waist was cut low, and trimmed with point lace and a Grecian bertha formed of bouillons of Maline lace and orange buds. The sleeves were capped with illusion and point lace. A splendid bouquet was worn at the bosom, and bewitching trailing vines streamed all over the graceful figure.

The vail was a plain Mecklenette, reaching to the waist in front, and falling to the ground behind, attached to an exquisite wreath of wax flowers that adorned the lady's head, and looped back on the left shoulder with an orange sprig. The hair was arranged in the plainest and most natural manner. The bride wore but little jewelry, a pair of delicate ear-rings being the most conspicuous ornament in that line.

THE BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES.

The bridesmaids' dresses were made of very heavy corded white silk, with long square trains similar to the bride's. They were trimmed with puffings of illusion, headed by a bouillon held in place by "Star of Bethlehem" flowers and "Lilies of the Valley." Satin puffings were interspersed with the puffings, hightening the effect and giving the entire dress a very rich appearance. The dresses were made with panniers. The overskirts were puffed at the waist with pipings of the same material as those at the bottom, flowers on the front forming a pointed boddice. A beautiful bow of white satin appeared at the back, and a handsome bouquet of natural flowers at the waist in front.

The bows were fringed and tasseled at the end. The bodies of the dresses were high in the back and square in front, with Maria Antoinette sleeves, which reached to the elbows, and were formed of bouillons of illusion, satin pipings, and flowers. An Antoinette fichu fell low behind. Each of the young ladies wore a Queen Elizabeth ruff at her throat. All wore large pearl necklaces, and in their hair trailing vines and Lilies of the Valley. The dresses were antique in style, and would have created a stir at a fashionable reception in Queen Anne's day.

Of the bridegroom and his attendants it is unnecessary to speak at length. They were attired in black, of course. Their garments were of the finest texture and most unexceptionable cut, and they looked well in them.

THE CEREMONY.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. E. Spilman, pastor of the church. The service was very simple, consisting of a short address from him to the bride and groom on the duties and pleasures of married life, the inquiry whether they would take each other as husband and wife, their answer in the affirmative and their solemn declaration that they were no longer twain, but one flesh.

The ceremony did not occupy more than five minutes in all. The young couple passed through the ordeal with unusual bravery. There were no congratulations at the church. After the service the audience remained seated until the bridal party had passed out, and then those who were invited proceeded to Mr. Wallingford's house, on East Third street, to wish the happy pair God speed.

THE GUESTS.

Over two hundred invitations to the wedding party were issued; probably three-fourths of that number at some time during the evening enjoyed Mr. Wallingford's generous hospitality. His spacious parlors were filled all the evening. There, as at the church, the scene was grandly brilliant. The sumptuously furnished apartments, bathed in soft radiance, and breathing an enervating atmosphere of languor and delight, were occupied by the same gay throng that had witnessed the marriage ceremony at the church. But where all had then been serious, all now were joyous. The rooms were filled with melody, and while the newly-made husband and wife received the congratulations of their hosts of relatives and friends, the bridesmaids and groomsmen led the dance. The fleeting hours were chased by flying feet until the clock struck 12, when all retired to partake of a splendid supper, at which great quantities of delicate and generous food was consumed, and loads of bride cake distributed.

THE BRIDAL PRESENTS.

In one of the parlors a glittering display of presents to the bride was made. The following is a partial list of the gifts:

A solid silver water-cooler, with gold-lined goblets and waiter; a silver tea service; a silver carver; a silver crumb-scraper; a silver card-basket, with gold lining; two silver cake-baskets; a magnificent gold-lined fruit stand; three handsome flower stands, with silver figures at base; two ornamented mantel vases; a set (half a dozen) silver salt-cellars, with gold lining; a set of gold-lined butter-pats; a silver cream-pitcher; a complete nursery service; a gold soup-ladle; a gold carver and a gravy spoon; a silver soup tureen; a pair of silver napkin rings; a massive silver cake-knife; a beautiful inlaid writing desk; a charming little gold watch, with pearl setting, and heavy neck chain, and many other things which we do not now remember.

THE TROUSSEAU.

In this connection I must mention the most valuable present of all—the bride's wardrobe, given her by her father. It was furnished by a prominent dress goods house of Cincinnati, and certainly eclipsed anything of the kind that was ever seen in this part of the country.

While on a visit to Cincinnati recently I had the good fortune to see the entire outfit at the firm's store. As it may be of interest to some of your lady readers, I will describe a few of the dresses as I saw them:

1—A PINK SILK.

The first was an evening dress of heavy corded pink silk, a beautiful shade called, I believe, rose tuchine. It had a long train, and was cut in the form of large leaves, each breadth falling below the other. It had two rows of crape ruches, held in place by narrow pink velvet. The waist was, also, cut in the shape of leaves, to match the train. The sleeve represented an oak leaf, and was finished with a pretty rosette of crape. The waist was cut low, and formed of puffings of crape, narrow velvet, each puff terminating in a tiny bow of velvet. The sleeves were formed of two leaves over a puffing of illusion, and partially hidden by these, is a beautiful cap of point lace.

2—AN AZURE SILK.

The second was an evening dress of beautiful azure silk, with a long plain skirt, and an elegant little overskirt, cut to the front and back so as to form deep scollops. The sides were filled with deep points. It was cut out in diamond shape, the openings filled up with puffings of illusion, the whole trimmed with pipings of velvet and fine white thread lace. The body was high in the shoulders, and cut very low and square in front. The bottom was ornamented with several rows of velvet piping and thread lace. The sleeves were an oddity. They were long, half loose, half coat, cut in the form of diamonds similar with those of the overskirt, and the openings were filled up with puffings of illusion, pipings of velvet and thread lace. The openings on the waist were cut square in the back and filled in with puffings of illusion, and finished at the throat with an Elizabethan ruff of illusion and thread lace.

Lying beside this was a low-necked body, trimmed with exquisite point lace, headed by a ruching of blue cut velvet. The sash was formed of two squares, edged with ruches of velvet, and a neat bow of cut velvet, mixed with silk. This was one of the handsomest dresses of the lot, the dress having the appearance of being covered with frost work.

3—A LAVENDER SILK.

The third dress was a lavender silk, with a long, square train, each breadth trimmed perpendicularly with ruffles of silk, fringed on each edge an inch deep, and held in place by pipings of satin. As they approached the back, the breadths gradually became wider. With this dress was a handsome sash of castellated points, and ruches of satin, the same as on the skirt.

The waist was cut heart-shape, and was trimmed with ruffles of the same material as the skirt, with satin bows on the shoulders, in front, and on the sleeves. The sleeves were of the Theresa pattern, cut square at the wrist, and trimmed to the shoulder with fringed ruffles and satin. The under front of the waist filled up with Grecian folds of illusion and a heavy ruche at the neck. Attached to this was a low-necked waist, trimmed with bretelles of satin ruching, and a miniature sleeve of illusion—more properly, perhaps, a puff forming a sleeve—and two squares of silk, fastened on with ruches of satin.

4—A BLACK SILK.

Number 4 was a black silk dress with a plain long train en panier. The overskirt was very long, extending half down the skirt, the front being entirely separate and forming an apron, the sides looped back in fanciful wings, the whole trimmed with fan ruching of white satin edged with handsome thread lace. The effect of the black and white together was beautiful. Attached to the skirt was a peplum sash half a yard deep, the layers growing shorter as they approached the waist, all edged with fan trimming and white satin lace. The body was high in the back, cut very low and square in front, and edged with the same material as that in the overskirt. A square piece of lace filled up the vacancy, trimmed with satin pipings and black lace. The sleeves were cut plain, edged top and bottom with white satin and black lace.

5—A DOVE-COLORED SILK.

No. 5 was a plain dove-colored silk, with a demi-train and one flounce at the bottom of the skirt, edged and headed with ruches of white satin and narrow Valenciennes, trimmed, the skirt in a fanciful design, reaching to the waist, on the front breadth, as *tablier*. This was one of those dresses that we see figuring prominently in old court pictures. The waist was cut low in front and high behind. It was trimmed with silk ruffling headed by ruches of white satin, forming a pelerine cape. The sleeves were half ones, trimmed their entire length with ruffles of silk and ruches of white satin. Attached to this was a peplum sash, square in the back, and fluted up with bows of silk and white satin.

6—AN EMERALD GREEN SATIN.

One of the most elegant dresses was a walking costume of emerald green satin, with very deep flounces of green, cut velvet, and plaits four inches wide, the lower edge cut leaf-shape, trimmed with broad guipure lace and satin piping. Heading the flounces were two wide ruches of green satin. The overskirt was of black velvet, open in front and festooned with crochet fuschias and pendants. One of the flounces was very deep, headed by fine crochet work and gimp. A jaunty velvet jacket accompanied this dress. It also was trimmed with guipure lace and crochet gimp, set off by a broad sailor collar, extending down the back with a belt and a fan bow attached. The sleeves were cut square to carry out the idea suggested by the collar.

7—A GREEN IRISH POPLIN.

The next dress exhibited was a green Irish poplin, with demi-train, the skirt trimmed with box plaiting one-third of an inch deep, held down on both edges with pipings of satin. The overdress was open in front, forming two deep scollops in the back, with plaiting similar with that on the skirt. The waist, which was high, was also trimmed with box plaiting, forming a cape in the back and bretelles in front. A very pretty sash, with upright bows, completed this dress. It was very heavy and very rich.

8—THE BRIDE'S TRAVELING DRESS.

The bride's traveling dress was of a silver gray Irish poplin, of a beautiful shade. The skirt was ornamented with narrow ruffles of the material, edged and headed with cornucopia trimming made of satin. The effective overskirt was cut square in front and back, made short on the hips, and trimmed in the same manner as the lower skirt.

The trimming on the body formed a pelerine cape, embellished with a bow formed of loops of the poplin and satin, attached to a belt that accompanied the jacket. The sleeves were coat, trimmed to the elbow with narrow ruffles of the material in the dress, and satin.

9—A BLUE IRISH POPLIN.

Next came a walking suit of blue Irish poplin, the skirt trimmed with broad bands of plush, the lower edge cut in deep scollops bordered with narrow plaitings of satin. The panier overskirt was a beauty. It was open in front, the side breadths forming oak leaves, trimmed with plush and satin similar to the lower skirt. The sash was formed of very long loops, one row above another, till the waist was reached, where they were held in place by a neat bow.

The waist was trimmed with bretelles of plush and satin. The sleeves were close fitting, trimmed with roses of plush and satin. Accompanying this suit was a short plush jacket, edged all around with fillings of satin. White pearl buttons set this jacket off to great advantage. It was intended to be worn with a rolling collar, which was also edged with satin. The half-loose sleeves were ornamented with rows of satin quilling.

10—A BLACK SILK.

Still another walking suit was of heavy black silk, trimmed with three rows of revers plaiting, cut out on lower edge, and finished with satin. Each row of trimming was six inches wide, headed by superb shell trimming made of black satin.

The over garment of this suit was composed of large panier puffs in the back, the fronts forming long scarfs trimmed with revers plaiting, headed by shell-work, the same as that on the lower skirt. The waist was trimmed so as to form a collar in the back. It was low and square in the rear. The sleeves were close-fitting, trimmed with several rows of shell trimming. The sashes were abbreviated scarfs, edged all around with shell trimming.

A KENTUCKY BRIDE'S TROUSSEAU FROM CINCINNATI.

And thus I must go on and describe twenty-five or thirty dresses. But the reading of this description of the entire wardrobe would be too tedious to your subscribers; so I stop where I am, leaving them to form their own idea of the magnificence of the lady's outfit from what I have written, only adding that the credit of having produced so elegant a bridal wardrobe belongs to Messrs. Lewis & Livingstone's forewoman, Mrs. James Linton.

The millinery was furnished by Mrs. M. A. Taylor, of your city. It consisted of the following articles:

One white chapeau, made of white royal velvet, trimmed with real point lace, and aigrettes of orange-blossoms.

One white French chip alpine, trimmed in white royal velvet, and elegant pearl aigrettes.

One soft shirred mode color hat, trimmed in green *cock du plumb*.

One soft shirred black velvet hat, very elegantly trimmed in white ostrich plume.

One black traveling hat, trimmed handsomely in blue and green, to match suit.

The cards of invitation, and all the wedding stationery, were supplied by Messrs. Bosler & Curry, of Cincinnati.

OFF ON A TOUR.

Supper over, the guests returned to the parlors and renewed the chase which they had abandoned, and kept up the festivities until quite late in the morning.

And so all good things must come to an end, and so, finally, did this. The company at length departed and left the young couple to themselves, only to get upon their trail again this morning and follow them to the mail boat, the St. James, on which they embarked for Cincinnati. From the Queen City I believe they go directly South. They contemplate making an extensive tour through the Southern States, after which they will return to Lexington, where Mr. Cochran is in business—as an insurance agent, I understand—and quietly settle down for life. And now, having pursued them thus far, I also must take leave of them, wishing them all possible success and happiness.

"FORTUNES IN ENGLAND."

A Pet American Idea Knocked in the Head.

[From the Boston "Traveler."]

Why is it that so many persons persuade themselves that there are large estates in England coming to them by inheritance? Has any one owing allegiance to the Government of the United States ever received property from England? Strange as it may seem, this notion of inheriting property prevails in more than half of our New England families. Every genealogist of much experience will not only bear witness to the correctness of this statement, but also to the fact that it is almost impossible to obtain information for the simple purposes of family history, by reason of the withholding of facts by some members of these property families, for fear they may lose their share of the mythical fortune in England. In some families this notion prevails in one branch only, and it is kept a profound secret from the other branches lest the fortune should come to be divided. Whether it be honest for part of a family to take what belongs to all, we leave to the consideration of our readers, with this observation, that persons intrusted with the distribution of the property of an intestate seldom commit so great an error as to pay the whole to a part of the family.

Now and then family meetings are called for the purpose of "taking steps" to recover the millions (note particularly, always millions!) left in England without heirs, and bearing "interest" for an unknown period of time. These families raise money and send agents into England to recover the long talked of fortune. This is the last you hear of property in this family. Some of the more credulous members shake their heads, doubting the honesty of the agent, and, certainly, if he should ever after display a little money—a few thousand dollars—that would be regarded the great fortune out of which the family has been defrauded!

We have sought far and wide, and so have others of our acquaintance, to find a single family that ever got a penny of their supposed English fortune, and without success. The names and residences of such a family cannot be found; and yet we hear these deluded people talk confidently of their fortune in England.

The truth and the fact is, that no such fortunes exist in England for any families here; and even if they did, no person not owing allegiance to England could inherit them. Blackstone, in his Commentaries on the Laws of England, states the law thus: "Aliens are incapable of taking by descent or inheriting, for they are not allowed to have any inheritable blood in them." Whereupon, [illegible] other relations that [illegible] shall escheat to the lord." Our own Chancellor Kent says: "An alien cannot acquire a title to real property by descent or created by mere operation of law. This is a well-settled rule of the common law." If the face of this clearly expressed rule of law in England, well-known to every lawyer, persons descended from the Pilgrim Fathers and owing allegiance to the United States Government, still cherish the delusion that they can inherit property in England.

It is amusing to hear people, who could not prove their legitimate descent from their great grandfathers, in a court of law, if it were to save them from hanging, talk of inheriting property in England through their ancestors! How many know that their great grandfather ever came from England? and if they did, how are they to prove titles back six or eight generations in England, and down as many more at home?

Why should estates in England without heirs, be a more common occurrence there than here? Is property found here without heirs? We apprehend not. While in England it is notoriously true that property is tied up for the benefit of future generations by every means that the law will allow. Every owner provides for its future enjoyment to the utmost of his ability. An estate in England without an heir is almost an unknown thing.

The whole fortune business is the veriest nonsense now extant. Other follies have had their day and disappeared; but this still lingers. Recently we have seen a printed list of families entitled to property in England. It embraces nearly all the principal New England families. We know precisely what this means. It will catch among all credulous persons, not already affected with this malady of fortune hunting. It is a remarkable truth, and without exception, that families whose history is known or written, are never affected with this malady. It prevails among those who have little or no knowledge of their ancestors, and but little more of themselves. This enables them to exercise their imagination in castle building. Nothing is so ugly as hard facts and established truths, in the eyes of fortune hunters.

FOREIGN MURDERS.

A Carnival of Blood Abroad.

THE BRUSSELS TRAGEDY.

The correspondent of the London Morning Herald gives details of a fearful murder, still shrouded in the deepest mystery, and perpetrated in Brussels. An elderly widow, Mme. Vandenpoel, occupied a house at No. 7 Rue de Brabrant, close to the terminous of the Cologne Railway, together with her daughter, an old maid, about 40 years of age. The house belongs to them, and they were very well off, but rather miserly in their habits. They led a very quiet life, occasionally received a few friends and neighbors, and very seldom went out. On Friday last, the 15th inst., their door remained closed. A card was stuck up outside with the word "absent" written upon it. On the previous day a lady, who had rented their first floor, had moved out, and the two ladies, who kept no servant, were thus quite alone in the house. The neighbors were rather surprised at their having gone away without saying anything about it, but the notice affixed outside the door prevented any suspicion being entertained of any foul play. Six days passed, and the notice still remained nailed to the door, and neither Mme. Vandenpoel nor her daughter made their appearance. The neighbors got alarmed. An old friend of theirs bethought himself that they had relatives at Louvain, and, thinking it possible they might have gone there on a visit, took train for Louvain, but soon returned, having ascertained that the ladies had not been there. He then put himself in communication with the police. An entrance was then made into the house, and the murdered bodies of the mother and daughter were found in the dining room. The daughter's corpse showed signs of a fearful struggle; her hair had been torn off in several places, her face was all over scratches; her skull had been beaten in, after an attempt at strangulation, which had left ineffaceable marks on her throat; the body was lying in a pool of blood. The mother had been killed by repeated blows about the head, inflicted by a hammer; her head rested on her knees, as if in her terror she had wished to shut out some dreadful sight. The cloth in the dining room for three persons, and the furniture was not broken or disturbed. The drawers of a writing table were found open, and title deeds, shares and other securities in them were untouched. In the bed-room of the mother the bed showed traces of having been slept in. On the last day they were seen alive (Oct. 14) they were bustling about the house, superintending the removal of their tenant's furniture. During the evening of the 14th the neighbors fancy they recollect hearing some noise and men's voices, and supposed they were receiving company. No clue whatever has been discovered to the assassin, or rather assassins, as it is supposed there were two persons engaged in this bloody work.

THE COUNTY HORROR.

The London Times of October 26 gives an account of four murders committed by one man at a village called Hornu, near Mons, nearly thirty miles from Brussels. The murderer, for about three years, has been a small farmer and sheep dealer. His name is Dessous-le-Moustier. He is twenty-eight years of age, and was married some three years ago to the daughter of a farmer. He was acquainted with three brothers who were extensive traders in sheep near the Forest of Ardennes. The elder brother, Pierre Joseph Thirion, aged sixty-two, was on friendly terms with the murderer, and in March, 1868, called upon him on business. He was never again seen alive, and it was known that he had upon him the sum of 3,000 francs. About a month afterward his brother, Nicholas Thirion, aged fifty-eight, visited the prisoner to make inquiries respecting his missing brother, but never returned to his home in the forest.

A month still later—namely, May, 1868—the youngest of the three brothers, Gustave Thirion, aged 42 years, went in search of his brother, and shared the same fate. The mysterious disappearance of the three brothers naturally excited considerable suspicion, and Dessous-le-Moustier was called before the authorities and interrogated, but gave such a plausible explanation that, in the absence of any proofs, he was discharged. A few days ago his wife became suddenly ill, and he refused her medical aid, but she induced a neighbor, who accidentally called in, to send the village doctor. She rallied a little, but afterward had another attack, under which she sank. Before her death she made some disclosures respecting her husband, and avowed the belief that he had poisoned her. The doctor confirmed her suspicions, and, acting on this information, the man was arrested. The previous suspicions then revived, and the dying wife's disclosures prompted an examination of the premises of the prisoner. An old pit that had been filled up in his garden was excavated, and there at different depths were found the remains of the three victims, of course considerably decomposed. In poisoning his wife the wretch appears to have had a double motive. A woman in the neighborhood has cohabited with him and is *enceinte*. To bring this paramour into his house, and at the same time, to rid himself of the only dangerous witness of his previous crimes, he resolved to compass her death. When arrested and charged with the murder of his wife, he, with great coolness, exclaimed, "Oh! is that all?" He was on Saturday confronted with the remains of his victims, but was very collected and disclaimed all knowledge of the matter. He has, however, since admitted his guilt, and inculpated an old man, who has been arrested as an accomplice. He pleads for speedy execution. The stomach, &c., of his wife are in the hands of an eminent analyst in Brussels for examination. The remains of the three murdered brothers were on Sunday interred in the village cemetery in the presence of thousands of spectators from the surrounding towns and villages.

CARLOTTA PATTI.

Her Reception in Washington.

[From the Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial, 11th.]

The best monument yet built to Lincoln's memory is the great hall lately finished and dedicated inside of the Young Men's Christian Association Building in this city, and called by his name. Nearly two thousand good Washingtonians went there last night to hear Carlotta Patti consecrate the place with a concert. Director Max Strakosch was astounded. This morning he had to pay Delano fifty-four dollars on his receipts, and showed his friends out of a huge envelope nearly three thousand dollars out of the night besides.

The Russian Minister had said to him in New York, apropos to the enterprise of a Washington concert, in November, "Il n'y Sera personne la." But Strakosch came and saw before him from the rostrum of the frescoed, fresh hall, such a multitudinous glimmer of heads and silks as had hardly greeted him the first nights in New York, for Washington is sentimental on music, and puts on its best faces and apparel to go to a concert. Carlotta Patti, fresh from six years in Europe, and bringing with her own the glamor of her sister's renown, is a sensation; and last night despite of early November and the foreboding of the Russian Minister, this city, taken by its ears, was at its brilliant best before the cantatrice. Patti is no longer the debutante she was as she left us, in 1863, but has, in her six years' absence abroad, developed her art as she has developed her magnificent bust. The latter, by the way, more than compensates for her lameness, and she came before us here with such decollett abandon as to remind us of the classic Pyrrhe correcting her judges. But Washington fears nothing since the Blondes, and this was not an affair at all. Carlotta Patti was famous always for her marvellous staccato, and she gave us her best last night, and was caught every time leaving the stage in storms of applause. This lady seems to have won European eclat almost commensurate with her sister Adalina's and has been wafted into Moldavia, Wallachia, and the remotest nooks and corners of the continent, as if on the notes of her *crescendo*. Almost everybody remembers the history of these two musical sisters, born poor, in Italy, where music is a product of the climate, brought almost in infancy by their parents to New York, cultivating their gift by the help of friends, and going back to the Old World to conquer it with melody. There was another sister, and the family genius ran through all three. But this third is now the wife of the rich Strakosch, and retired from the public. These Patti sisters are to music what Rachel was to the drama, cold and classic in their style, but finishing their art to exquisite perfection. Neither of them have Nilsson's or Parepa's soul or sweetness, or power of voice, but overmatch these singers in execution. We have heard more of Adelina on this side of the Atlantic, but Carlotta is said to have a higher range to her voice, and in no way inferior to her sister, save that her lameness hinders her from the opera stage. Their kind of music is nearly the same. I have said so much of Miss Patti as she comes in December to renew her Western acquaintance, and a thought of her history and merit, or much of this American, is not out of place. Max Strakosch has got, into his combination, too, a young violin artist, Prume, whose music fairly drips from his fiddle-bow.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL,
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, 1869.

By close discriminations, the banks are able to accommodate to a moderate extent the wants of good customers. Currency is not circulating freely, and many of the best business men find themselves in pressing need. Call loans are being made when secured by reliable collaterals. The rates are uncertain, but remain very high—8 to 12 per cent.

EXCHANGE—The banks are liberally supplied with Eastern exchange—the prevailing drug of the past week—and prices have somewhat advanced, counter trade being supplied at 1-10 discount, the selling rate being 1-10 premium.

GOLD—Comes in in larger quantities. Some large sums of silver have been offered. The demand is not so large, and is easier supplied. Gold opens at 126¾, advancing to 126⅞, and then to 126⅞, now closes at 4 P. M. at 126⅞.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	125¾	126¾
Silver halves and quarters	121	
Silver dimes	120	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Are steady in prices, with a light demand. New '65's and '68's show the larger portion of calls. Series of '62 were the principal issue offered. The annexed tables give all the details:

Five-twenties, 1862	[illegible]@117¼
Five-twenties, 1862	[illegible]@115¼
Five-twenties, 1864	[illegible]@115¼
Five-twenties, 1865	[illegible]@115¼
Five-twenties, new issue	[illegible]@115¼
Five-twenties, 1867	[illegible]@115¼
Five-twenties, 1868	[illegible]@115¼
Ten-forties	[illegible]@107⅞
Cy 6's	[illegible]@107⅞

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices for the past three days:

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	117¾	117¾	117¾	..	..
" '62	115	115¾	115¾	¾	..
" '64	115¼	115⅜	115⅜	..	..
" '65	115⅜	115¼	115¾	¾	..
New issue	115¼	115¾	115¾	..	..
" '67	115¾	115⅜	115¾	..	..
Coupons, '68	115¼	115¾	115¾	..	¼
10-40 coupons	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	..	..
Cy 6s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	¼	..

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Some street improvement bonds were sold to-day at good prices. The closeness of the market has lowered the prices of local bonds until great bargains are readily made to those having spare funds.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., Bankers, 130 Main street, quote as follows:

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	120	@121
National Bank, second	95	@ 96
National Bank, Planters'	96	@ 97
National Bank, City	99	@100
Bank of Kentucky	95	@ 96
Bank of Louisville	91	@ 92
Merchants' Bank	116	@117
Commercial Bank	77	@ 79
Northern Bank	114	@115
Citizens' Bank	110	@111
People's Bank	104	@105
Mechanics' bank	100	@101
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank (new)	89	@ 91
Falls City Tobacco Bank	97	@ 98
Masonic bank	105	@106
Security bank	109	@111
Louisville Insurance Company bank	115	@116
Farmers' bank	90	@ 92
Western Insurance Company bank	124	@125
German Insurance Company bank	125	@127½
Gas Company stock	153	@154½
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	97	@ 98
L. & F. R. R. (common)	57	@ 58
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	65	@ 66
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	70⅞	@ 71¼

BONDS.

City for improvements, 6 per c.	73	@ 75
City for bounty, 6 per c.	73	@ 75
City for school purposes, 6 per c.	74	@ 75
City for Jeff. Railroad, 6 per c.	73	@ 75
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. S., 6 pr c	73	@ 75
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. L., 6 pr c	73	@ 74
City for wharf, new, 6 per c.	76	@ 77¾
City for wharf, old, 6 per c.	76	@ 78
City for water-works, old, 6 per c.	74	@ 75
City for water-works, new, 6 per c.	74	@ 76
Water-works bonds, 6 per c.	75	@ 77
Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c.	94	@ 96
" " second issue, 6 per c.	76½	@ 77¾
" " third issue, 6 per c.	76	@ 77
" " fourth issue, 6 per c.	71	@ 73
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c.	95	@ 96
" " " new, 5 per c.	90	@ 92
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old, 7 per c.	91	@ 92
" " " new, 7 pr c	79	@ 80*
L. & F. R. R. bonds (C branch), 7 per c	84	@ 85*
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.), 7 per c.	93	@ 94
" " " (L. B. br.) 7 per c.	91	@ 92
" " " (M. br.) 7 per c.	91	@ 93
" " " con'd mort., 7 per c.	87¼*	
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R., 7 per c.	83	@84½*
Ohio River Bridge Company, 7 per c.	95	@ 96
Glasgow for Glasgow R. R., 7 per c.	—	@ 80*

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last twenty-four hours by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	326	81
Butter, pkgs	13	17
Bacon, casks	19	93
Bacon, tcs	2	7
Bagging, pcs	159	340
Bale Rope, coils	34	6
Cement, bbls	..	196
Cheese, pkgs	136	264
Candles, bxs	102	654
Coffee, bgs	247	117
Corn, bgs	361	..
Coal, bush	250	4775
Cotton, bales	1019	509
Dried fruit	164	429
Fruit, fresh, pkgs	1250	208
Feathers, bags	68	25
Eggs, bxs and bbls	9	1
Flour, bbls	310	516
Furniture, pkgs	345	288
Hides, bdls	243	155
Hay, bales	516	88
Hogs, head	3482	..
Horses, head	62	64
Iron, pig, tons	187	8
Iron & steel, bdls and pcs	1684	1168
Lard, tcs	23	39
Lard, kegs	29	179
Malt, sks	83	43
Merchandise, pkgs	1903	1414
Mules, head	..	322
Nails, kegs	162	215
Oats, sacks	50	167
Offal, sks	..	54
Potatoes, bbls	592	33
Pork, mess, bbls	..	..
Rags, bales	68	24
Rice, casks	73	60
Sugar, hhds	26	..
Sugar, bxs and bbls	20	62
Salt, bbls	..	113
Seeds, bars	56	24
Shingles, no	..	10000
Tobacco, hhds	13	131
Tobacco, boxes	288	445
Whisky, bbls	81	..
Wheat, sacks	719	..
Wool, sacks	7	..
Woodenware, pkgs	158	938

Weekly Review of the Market.

ALCOHOL—Prices have declined during the week, and the market closed to-day at $2@2 02.

APPLES—Receipts are about equal to the demand, and prices are steady. We quote at $2@2 50 per bbl for common to fair and $3@3 50 for prime to choice qualities.

ALE AND BEER—Prices are steady and a fair demand is reported. We quote cream ale per bbl at $16, do per half bbl $8 50, bottled ale per dozen quarts $1 60, do pints $1, do half pints 60c; bottled porter per dozen quarts $1 40, do pints $1, do half pints 60c. Lager beer at $10 per bbl, half bbls $5, and kegs $2.

APPLE BRANDY—Is in fair demand. We quote pure Kentucky brandy, 1 year old, at $3@3 25; Kentucky new, $2 75@2 80; Tennessee and Indiana new, $2@2 25.

BAGS—A fair demand for seamless grain bags has prevailed during the week and prices are steady. We quote Union B at 39½@40c; grain bags, 2-bushel, at 42@45c; do, 2½-bushel, at 51@55c; do, 3-bushel, at 56@58c; burlaps, 2-bushel corn bags, at 15@18c; do, 4-bushel oat bags, at 19½@20c.

BEESWAX—Is in fair request, and sales are made on arrival at 30@33c.

BROOM CORN—Is in fair request with moderate receipts. Sales are made on arrival at $125@150 per ton.

BUTTER—Is in good demand, and we note sales of 400 lbs W. R. at 38c. We quote choice country butter in good packages at 35@40c on arrival; common to fair qualities sell at 28@30c. Ohio butter is in demand at 35@40c, and New York tub at 43@45c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dealers are well supplied, and we quote at $9 00@9 50 per bbl.

BROOMS—Stocks are ample and prices steady. We quote common per dozen at $3@4; No. 1 per dozen at $4 50@5 00; Shaker per dozen at $4 50@5 00.

BARK—We note sales of chestnut oak at $12@15 per cord on arrival and delivered.

BATTING—Is in good supply and quotably unchanged. We quote at 23 to 33c per lb, as to quality.

BEANS—There are fair receipts, and sales are made at $3 00@3 25 per bu for prime navy.

CRANBERRIES—The demand is light, but prices are steady at $12@13 per bbl for cultivated.

COTTON YARNS—Are in fair request, and stocks are ample to meet the demand. We quote No. 500 at 18@21c; No. 600 at 17@19c; No. 700 at 15@17c per dozen; pound yarns at 28@30c. Carpet chain is selling at 40@45c for white, and 45@50c for colored lb; and candlewick is steady at 40@45c.

CANDLES—The market continues firm with a good demand. We quote at 20@21c for full weight star and 15@16c for 12-oz. Tallow candles are steady at 13½@14½c per pound.

CIDER—Is in good demand and commands from $6 00 to 8 00 per bbl.

CEMENT—There is a steady trade in this article, and prices are unchanged. Sales to-day amount to 550 bbls at $2@2 25.

CORN-MEAL—Is in moderate request, and prices are steady at 95c@$1 per bushel for bolted, loose, kiln-dried is unchanged, with sales of bolted at $5 per bbl.

CHEESE—Is in active demand and prices are fully maintained. We note sales of 20 boxes factory at 19c. We quote factory at 19@19½c; Western Reserve 18@19c; Kentucky Cream at 19@19½c; English Dairy 19@19½c; New York factory at 19½@20½c.

COAL—Stocks are ample and prices steady at 20c for Pittsburg and 18c for Pomeroy to the city.

CORDAGE—The market is quiet, with a moderate demand. Cotton rope at 42@45c; tarred rope at 21@25c; Manilla at 24@25c; jute 18@21c; hemp 17@18c. Cotton is firm and in fair demand at 45@50c per pound.

COOPERAGE—Prices are steady with a more active demand for pork bbls and lard kegs. We quote iron hoop bourbon bbls at $3; wood hoop do $2 25; [illegible] $1 50; oil bbls $2; pork bbls $1 35; lard tierces $1; bacon hhds $2 25; queensware tierces 75c; flour bbls 50c; half whisky bbls, iron hoop, $1 50; half whisky bbls, wood hoop, $1 25; ten gallon whisky kegs $1 25; five gallon whisky kegs 90c.

CANNED GOODS—Prices are unchanged in every respect. We quote oysters, 2-lb, $2 60@2 75; do spiced, $4 50@5 00; lobsters, 1-lb, $1 90@2 10; tomatoes, 2-lb, $3 50@3 75; [illegible] peaches, 2-lb, $3 00@4 00; strawberries, $3 25@4 00; pineapples, $4 50@5 00; cherries $4 50@5 00; blackberries, $4 00@4 50; raspberries, $4 50; currants, $3 50; whortleberries, $3 50; gooseberries, $3 50; pears, $3 50; plums, $5. Glass—Brandy peaches, $4 50@5 00; brandy cherries, $5; tomatoes, 2-pound, $3 50@4 00; jellies, $3 00@4 00; preserves, assorted $4@10; Worcestershire sauce, pints $4 50, half pints $2 75; catsups, assorted, $1 75@3 00; mustard, $1 50@2; pie fruit, assorted, $4 50@5 00; pickles, American, $3 50@5 00; do English, $4 50@5 50.

DRIED FRUIT—Prices are well maintained and receipts during the week have been liberal. We quote on arrival at 8@8½c for half peaches, and 5½@6½c for quarters. Apples are selling at 5@5½c.

EGGS—Are very firm and in light supply. Prices range from 38@40c per dozen on arrival in bbl lots.

FLAXSEED—Is quiet. Dealers are paying $1 75 per bushel on arrival.

FEATHERS—Are in fair request and prime lots readily command 78@80c on arrival. Common and mixed feathers are nominal, prices ranging from 50@60c per lb.

FOREIGN FRUITS AND NUTS—The market is steady, with a fair demand, and we note a firmer feeling in prices. We quote oranges at [illegible]; lemons, [illegible]; raisins, [illegible]; new at $4@4 25; prunes, new, per lb, 14@16c; dates, per lb, 12@14c; citron, [illegible]; Texas pecans, [illegible]; Kentucky pecans, [illegible]; filberts, [illegible]; walnuts, 16c; Brazils, 16c; peanuts [illegible]; hard-shell almonds, [illegible]; soft-shell almonds, [illegible].

FISH—The market is well supplied and prices are steady. We quote:

Mackerel, No. 1, new, medium	27 00@[illegible]
Do No. 1, do do hf bbl	13 [illegible]
Do No. 2, large, bbl	17 00@17 50
Do No. 2, do hf bbl	9 00@[illegible]
Do No. 2, medium	16 00@[illegible]
Do No. 2, do half bbl	8 50@9 00
Do No. 3, large	[illegible]
Do No. 3, small	[illegible]
Do No. 3, do half bbl	7 [illegible] 8 00
Do No. 1, kits	3 [illegible]
Do No. 2, kits	2 [illegible]
Do No. 2, kits, large	1 [illegible]
White fish, half bbl	7 [illegible]
Herring, bbls	6 [illegible] 7 00
Sardines	20@[illegible]

GINSENG—Is in request at 70@75c per lb for prime.

GUNNY BAGS—Sales are made at 19c in bales and at 21¼@22c for renewed. The demand is fair.

HAY—Receipts are about equal to the demand, which is chiefly local. Choice timothy commands $20@20 50 on the wharf, and from $1 to $1 50 advance from store.

HOPS—Are steady, with a fair demand at 50c for prime qualities.

HIDES—Are in active demand and command full prices. We quote green salted at 10½@11c; dry salted at 18@20c; dry flint at 20@22c; sheep (wool on) 40c@$1.

IRON COTTON TIES—Are in fair demand, and stocks are ample. Sales are made at 6¾ to 7c. We note sales of 25 bundles at 7c.

IRON AND STEEL—The market is dull, but prices are generally steady. We quote:

Bar, lb, S C	3¼	Steel—	
Bar, lb C C	3½	Cast, per lb	20@25
Hoop, coopers	5¼	Amer'n blister	10@13
Sheet	5½@6¼	German	12@15
Boiler	6@6¾	Sl. plow slabs	10
Nail rod	7 @10½	Iron plow w'gs	6½
Castings	4 @5½	Steel do	11@
Pullers	3 @9	Iron plow slabs	8

LEATHER—An active demand is reported, and prices are steady. We quote:

Oak sole tan	[illegible]	French calf per doz	[illegible]
Hemlock sole	[illegible]	Phil's calf pr dz	[illegible]
Buffalo slaut'r	[illegible]	Hog skins	[illegible]
Harness	[illegible]	Eng. hog skins each	5@13
Skirting	[illegible]		
Kipskin city lb	[illegible]	Calf paddings per doz	54@60
Calf city	1 00@1 50		
Bridles per doz	[illegible]	Enam'd leather	
Upper per doz	[illegible]	per foot	34@35c

LIME—Is in good request, with sales at $1@1 05 per barrel. We note sales to-day of 500 bbls at $1.

LUMBER—Stocks are ample and prices are reported steady. We quote rough in yards:

Wh. pine lum. clear 1 inch, per M	$65 00
do 1¼ and 2 inches	70 00
do Second rate, 1 inch	55 00
do 1½ and 2 inch	60 00
do Third rate	40 00
Common pine lumber	30 00
Fencing	22 00
Hemlock lumber	15 00@18 00
Poplar	22 00@25 00
Flooring, clear and 2d rate, per M	55 00@60 00
do Third rate	40 00
do Common	30 00
Yel. pine, rough, buying at	28 00@30 00
do flooring, dressed	45 00
Hemlock flooring	30 00
Siding and weather-boarding, third rate, rough, per M	25 00
Third rate, dressed, per M	30 00
Shingles, 18-inch No. 1 pine, per M	6 50
do 18-inch pine, per M	5 50
do 18-inch poplar, per M	3 50@4 00

POSTS AND LATHS.

Cedar posts, 8 feet long	30@35
Poplar laths, 4 feet long, sawed	2 00
do do, 4 feet long, cut	2 75

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The demand continues active and prices are fully maintained and have an upward tendency, and higher prices must prevail at an early day. We quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00 @1 10
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	85 @1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	75 @ 80
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	65 @ 70
Va. fine, ½ lbs and 14's	65 @ 75
Va. fine light-pressed, 9-inch	95 @1 10
Va. extra 5s and pancake	1 00 @1 20
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	61 @ 75
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and 14's	[illegible]
Ky. black sweet, lbs and ½s	[illegible]
Ky. navy, ½ lbs, best	[illegible]
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	[illegible]

SMOKING TOBACCO.

Lone Jack, in lbs and ½ lbs	$1 40@1 50
Gold leaf, in lbs and ½ lbs	[illegible]
Brown Dick, in lbs	[illegible]
Fruits and Flowers, in 1 lb boxes	75@ 80
Fruits and Flowers, in 1 lb drums	70@ 75
Big Lick, in lbs, ½ lb, and ¼ lbs	70@ 75
May Queen, ½ lbs and ¼ lbs	70@ 80
Delectable, ½ lbs and ¼ lbs	75@ 90
Ida Handy, ¼ lbs	75@ 80
Belle of Rhine, ¼ lbs	75
Favorite	45
No name	45
Bach Darling	45
Andy Johnson	45
Uncle Bob Lee	1 20@1 50
Red Jacket, ½ and ¼	50@ 55
Old Tom, ½ and ¼	50@ 55
C. O. D., ½ and ¼	60@ 65
Old Va. Gold Leaf, 1 lbs	90@1 00
Mo. Club, ½ and 1 lbs	1 50@1 75
Navy, 1 lbs	1 00

NAILS—Prices are steady, and a fair demand is reported. We quote 10d and 40d at $4 50@4 75; horse-shoe nails 15@28c, according to brands.

ONIONS—Are in fair supply at $3 50@3 75 per bbl from store.

OILS—We note a decline in linseed oil. In other respects the market is steady. We quote prime lard oil at $1 15@1 40; linseed oil at 95c@1 05; coal oil at 34@35c for No. 1, and benzine at 18@20c. Turpentine scarce and firm at 58c.

OAKUM—Is unchanged and stocks are ample. Sales are made at $5 75@6 per bale.

POTATOES—Receipts by wagons during the week have been large, and prices steady. Sales are made at $1 loose, and $1 25@1 50 packed in shipping order.

PIG-IRON—Receipts during the week amount to 550 tons, with sales of 500 tons. Prices are firm and unchanged.

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, per ton	$48@50
Hanging Rock, No. 2 foundry, per ton	44@46
Mill iron, per ton	40@43
C. B. Car-wheel iron, per ton	58@60
Tennessee iron, C. B., per ton	47@50
Alabama and Georgia, C. B. per ton	50@55

PEA NUTS—Are firm with a fair demand. Sales are made at 9@10c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Is in good demand, and dealers are well supplied. We quote:

Prairie chickens, per doz	$5 50@[illegible]
Quails, per doz	[illegible]
Wild geese, each	75@
Wild ducks, per doz	2 50@4 50
Venison, per lb	10
Old chickens, per doz	3 25@4
Domestic ducks, per doz	3 50@[illegible]
Dressed turkeys, per lb	14@ 15

RICE—We quote Carolina at 9@9½c and Louisiana at 8¼@9c.

SOAP—We quote German soap, No. 1 at 8@8½c and No. 2 at 7½@8c; rosin at 6½@7c.

SALT—We continue to quote large bbls at $2 95@3; small bbls at $2 25@2 40; large dairy $3 60@4 00; small dairy $2 25@2 50; table salt at $3 50@3 75 for small bbls.

STRAW—A fair demand is reported and sales are made at $8 50@9 per ton on arrival.

STARCH—Prices are unchanged. We quote corn at 11@15c; pearl starch at 6@7½c.

SEEDS—The market is seasonably active and prices steady. We quote clover seed at $8 25@8 50; timothy at $4 00@4 25; cleaned Kentucky bluegrass at $1 65@1 75; extra do do at $2 50@2 75; orchard grass at $1 60@1 75; red-top at $1 25@1 50.

SPIRITS—Prices have undergone no quotable change during the week, and a good demand is reported. We quote cologne spirits at $1 25@1 30; pure Spirits, proof, $1 10@1 15; foreign, Scotch, and Irish whiskies $6@8.

GINS—Domestic gin, $1 75@2 00; Voriot's Scheidam Schnapps, $1 25@1 35; Columbia, $1 50@1 75; foreign gins, $4 50@5.

BRANDIES—Domestic, $1 75@2; peach brandy, $4 50@5; apple brandy, $3 50@4; Catawba brandy, $4@4 50; blackberry brandy, $1 75@2 25; raspberry brandy, $1 50@1 75; brandy schnapps, per case, $8 50; cognac brandy, $7 50@15.

RUMS—St. Croix rum, $3@5; New England rum, $2@4; foreign rums, $4 50@8.

WINES—Port wine, $3@3 50; sherry wine, $2@2 50; ginger wine, $1 45; blackberry wine, $1 75@2 50; raspberry wine, $1 75@2 50; claret wine, $4 50@12 per case.

TALLOW AND GREASE—We quote at 10@11c for tallow and 9@15c for grease, according to quality.

TINNERS' STOCK—Prices are firm. We quote:

I. C., 10x14, C. coal	$14 50
I. X., 10x14	17 50
I. C., 14x20	15 50
I. X., 14x20	18 50
Block tin	45c
Lead	10¼
Solder	35

VINEGAR—We quote cider vinegar at $8, apple at $10, and wine vinegar at $15 per bbl.

WOOL—Receipts are unimportant. We quote unwashed clothing at 33@35c; unwashed combing at 35@40c; tub-washed at 45@50c.

WHITE LEAD—We quote pure at 13½c per lb; other grades 8@12c per pound.

WOODEN WARE—Prices are steady. We quote No. 1 tub, doz., at $11@12; No. 2 do, $9 50@10 50; No. 3 do, $8 50@9 50; buckets, painted, $2 30@2 50; cedar, iron-bound, $6@7; brass-bound, $8@12; churns, No. 1, $10 00; do No. 2, $9 00; do No. 3, $8 00; assorted $9 50.

WINDOW GLASS—Dealers report the market unchanged, with a fair demand. The following are the established card rates, from which a discount of 20@25 per cent. is made to the trade:

6x8 and 8x10	$6 50	20x30 and 24x32	12 00
8x14 and 10x16	7 00	24x30 and 24x36	13 00
10x14 and 12x18	8 00	25x36 and 30x44	15 00
13x18 and 16x24	8 50	30x48 and 32x44	16 00
12x22 and 18x30	10 00		

WHISKY—Raw whisky has a downward tendency, and we note sales to-day of 81 bbls at 98c@$1. Rectified is steady at $1 05@1 10. We note sales of 50 bbls copper at distillery at $1 45, tax paid. We quote new copper at $1 35@1 65 free; one-year old $1 75@2 00; two-year old $2 20@3 40 per gallon, all free.

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

FLOUR—A fair local demand for the higher grades continues to be reported, and we note that dealers are making slight concessions, shippers are doing a moderate business. Sales to-day include 625 barrels of the various grades, and we quote:

Fine	$4 00@4 50
Superfine	4 50@5 00
Extra	5 00@5 25
Extra family	5 50@5 75
A No. 1	5 75@6 00
Fancy	7 00@7 25
Rye Flour	5 75@6 00

WHEAT—The market is dull and scarcely anything is doing. Receipts continue unimportant and prices are quotably unchanged, ranging from 95c@$1 for the various qualities of red and white. We note sales to-day of 150 bushels white on P. T.

CORN—Stocks of old corn held here are very much reduced and receipts are light. Sales are chiefly to the local trade at 85c per bushel. Dealers are paying on arrival 80@85c. New corn is selling at 80@85c from wagons.

OATS—Are quiet, with a light local demand, and sales are made from store at 55c, and at 45@50c on arrival.

RYE—Is dull and dealers are buying at 85c on arrival. Small sales are reported from store at $1.

BARLEY—There is but little doing in barley and prices range from $1 20@1 30 on arrival, and from $1 50@1 75 from store for spring and fall.

MALT—Is quiet. We note sales 250 bushels of fall malt at $1 75. We quote No. 1 and 2 spring at $1 50@1 50; fall at $1 50@1 75 per bushel.

Louisville Grocery Market.

We have no changes to report in groceries of special importance. Prices for sugars and coffees rule steady, and dealers report a fair demand. Louisiana sugars are in fair supply, and prices range from 12½@13½c for common to prime in bbl and hhd lots. We note sales of 12 hhds at 13½c.

REFINED SUGARS—Are steady, with ample stocks. Sales to-day include 68 bbls various grades, and at prices as follows:

Hard standard	17 @17¼
A's	16¼@16½
B's	15½@15¾
Extra C	15½@15¾
Circle C	15 @15¼
Yellow	14½@15

ISLAND SUGARS—Are steady, with a good jobbing demand. We note sales to-day of 11 hhds P. R. and Demerara and 22 bbls. Havana sugars are quiet. We quote Cuba at 12@13¼c; Porto Rico 13½@13½c; Havana at 13¼@13c, and Demerara at 13@13¼c.

COFFEE—Is in fair request, and dealers report good sales. Sales to-day include 25 bags Rio, common to prime, at 21@25c. We quote:

Coffee, Rio, choice	25 @25¼
" " prime	24 @24½
" " good	23¼@24
" " fair	22½@23
" " common	21 @22
Java	35 @37
Laguayra	24 @25

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—Are quotably unchanged. We continue to quote New Orleans molasses at 80@85c for common to choice; syrups range from 60c for common to $1 25 for choice.

Louisville Cotton Market.

The market here continues inactive, with light receipts; prices however are steady and dealers are able to sell at figures entirely satisfactory to planters.

Middling	24 @
Low middling	23¼@23¾
Good ordinary	22
Ordinary	20½

An exchange says that it is admitted that the cotton crop of the United States now coming into market, is larger than that of 1868-9. It is also admitted that the supply to the world for the year ending Sept. 30, 1869, was insufficient for the consumption at the low range of prices that year, and the deficiency was made good by drawing down the stocks on hand from 1,022,000 bales, Oct. 1, 1867, to 614,000 bales, Oct. 1, 1868, whereas the stocks Oct. 1, 1869, a year later, are only 31,000 bales less than they were Oct. 1, 1868. Yet in the face of this deficiency, and of the fact that all Europe is at peace; that money is plenty and cheap; that breadstuffs are low, the price of cotton is falling off. A portion of this fall may be attributed to the fact that English manufacturers are stopping their spindles on account of a lessened demand for the manufactured article, which is also the case in the United States. For the year ending August 31, 1868, statistics show that 988,000 bales were used up in this country; but in the year ending with the same date in 1869 only 864,234 bales were manufactured.

It is evident from these figures that, while there is an apparent or theoretical demand for cotton, or rather while statistics show that the production of cotton has decreased, the demand for it has really fallen off. There must be some cause for this. At present this cause has not yet been fairly understood. Still the fact is patent that the trade of the world refuses to take the production of cotton goods at prices commensurate with those of the raw material; while the average result to manufacturers, since the rise of the price of cotton last January, has been a loss, taking the raw cotton at market value. From all of which it is evident that we must look for lower prices still, both of the staple and of the manufactured article.

We give the receipts and exports of cotton at the various ports for the several weeks since September 1, and for the corresponding dates of the last two years:

For the week ending	1867-68—Bls. Rec'ts.	Exp'ts.	1868-69—Bls. Rec'ts.	Exp'ts.	1869-70—Bls. Rec'ts.	Exp'ts.
Sept. 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

STATISTICAL POSITION.

	1869. Bales.	1868. Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	329,000	426,810
Afloat from India	152,000	150,000
Afloat from America	33,000	35,000
Stock in London	72,770	93,040
Afloat for London	140,000	90,000
Stock in Havre	71,120	60,817
Afloat for Havre	32,697	27,445
Stock in Bremen	2,996	9,745
Afloat for Bremen	....	1,962
Stock in United States ports	212,519	173,123
Stock in the interior towns	48,200	42,420
Total	1,139,304	1,134,583
Increase in visible surplus	4,721	

Stock of cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills now, 50,000 bales; same time 1868, 140,000 bales. Middling Orleans now 12¼d; then, 11¾d.

Louisville Dry Goods Market.

A good demand for winter goods is reported, and stocks include a wide range of qualities and styles. Prices are generally unchanged, though we note a slight decline in some brands of bleached shirtings.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.	
Appleton A	16
G't Western	14¼
Anchor	14½
Penn Mills	14½
Laurel Hill	14¼
Macon	[illegible]
Tallassee	[illegible]
Kanawdale	[illegible]
Amoskeag A	[illegible]
Jewell	[illegible]
Osnaburgs, 7-8	14@14½
Pepperell E. fine	15½
do R	14
do O	12½
do N	15
BLEACHED.	
Blackstone	16¼
Hope	15½
Langdon, 36 inch	18¼
do 34 inch	17
Lonsdale	17
Wamsutta	25
N. Y. Mills	24½
Pepperell 6-4	35
do 7-4	40
do 8-4	45
do 10-4	55
do 11-4	60
TICKINGS.	
Conestoga, m'd	25
do extra	35
Everett	21
Falls City	27½
do A	30
do AA	33
do AAA	37½
Minnehaha	40
STRIPES.	
Amoskeag	22
Albany	12
American	16
BROWN DRILLS.	
Pepperell	19
Stark	19
Winthrop	16@17
DENIMS.	
Orden A brown	29
Albany blue	15
Amoskeag	28½
GINGHAMS.	
Glasgow	17½
Hartford	17
Lancaster	18
Scotch	27½@35

CANTON FLANNEL.	
Hamilton brown	22½
Amoskeag	22½
PRINTED CHALLIES.	
Manchester	21
Imperial	23
PAPER CAMBRICS.	
English	12½@13
Portland	[illegible]
DRESS GOODS.	
Lane Checks	20@27½
Grenadines	25@50
Mozambiques	22½@30
Crape Merets	27½@32½
Printed lawns	20@45
Solid colors	25 @45
PRINTS.	
Allens	12¼
Amoskeag	12¼
Cocheco	14
Dunnells A	12
Lon. mourning	12½
Merrimac D	13½
Pacific	13½
Spragues frocks	13½
Victory	10
Bedford	9½
American	12
Arnolds	10@11
Dunnells	12½
Hamilton	13½
Lancaster	13½
Merrimac W	15
Richmonds	13½
Spragues fancy	13½
Wamsutta	9½
CORSET JEANS.	
Bates	14
Pepperell	19
Amoskeag	16@17
do satin	19
SPOOL COTTON.	
Clark's 6-cord	90
do enameled	80
Stafford Bros	50
Brooks	1 00
Green & Daniels	50
Stewart's	50
J. & P. Coats	90
Hadley	50
Willimantic, 6 cd	90
do enameled	50
Orr & McNaught	1 00
WORSTED BRAIDS.	
Common colors	80
High colors, No 53	80
JEANS.	
Kentucky	30@80
Eastern	20@35

Louisville Drug Market.

Prices of goods in this department have undergone scarcely any change since the date of our last review. The demand has been seasonably active and stocks are kept up to the highest point of excellence. We quote:

Alum	$ 5¼	@ 6¼
Calomel, lb	1 00	@ 1 10
Camphor, lb	95	@ 1 05
Cochineal, lb	1 35	@ 1 40
Chloroform, lb	1 40	@ 1 60
Copperas, bbls, lb	2¾	@
Copperas, kegs, lb	3¼	@
Cream Tartar, pure	48	@ 50
Gum Opium, lb	12 75	@13 00
Indigo, lb	1 60	@ 1 75
Licorice, Calab, lb	45	@ 48
Magnesia, crb., 2 oz. lb (Jennings)	35	@ 40
Morphine, P. & W., oz	9 00	@ 9 25
Madder, lb	21	@ 26
Oil, Castor, No. 1, gal	2 75	@ 2 90
Oil, Sweet, gal	1 25	@ 1 50
Oil, Olive, gal	1 25	@ 1 50
Oil, sperm, gallon	3 00	@ 3 25
Oil, linseed, gallon	1 00	@ 1 05
Oil, bergamot, pound	6 75	@ 7 00
Oil, cassia, pound	4 50	@ 5 00
Oil, lemon, pound	3 50	@ 4 00
Quinine, P. & W., ounce	2 40	@ 2 50
Rosin, bbl	3 75	@ 6 00
Soap, castile, Fr.	17	@ 18
Soda, bicarb, Newcastle, casks, lb	6¼	@ 7
Soda, bicarb, American, casks, lb	5½	@ 5
Soda, sal, pound	4½	@ 5
Soda, ash, pound	4¼	@ 5
Salts, epsom, pound	5½	@
Snuff, maccaboy, pound	80	@ 85
Snuff, Garrett's pack, gross	15 50	@16 00
Snuff, Garrett's bottles, dozen	4 12½	@ 4 25
Sulphur, roll, pound	6	@ 7
Saltpeter, commercial, pound	9	@ 10½
Saltpeter, pure, pound	13	@ 16
Turpentine, bbls, gallon	58	@ 60
Turpentine, cans, gallon	55	@ 60
Venetian red, English, bbls, lb	4½	@
Venetian red, English, kegs, lb	5	@ 5½

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

Prices continue firm, but the offerings are light, and holders are still indisposed to place their stocks on the market. The sales to-day at three of the auction warehouses amounted to 11 hhds, with rejection of bids on 2 hhds.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 7 hhds: 4 hhds lugs—2 from Larue county at $3 70, $5 30; 2 from Butler county at $3 90, $4 10; 1 hhd leaf from Larue county at $11; 1 hhd leaf from Daviess county at $12; 1 hhd leaf from Graves county at $12 50.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 2 hhds: 1 hhd shipping leaf at $10; 1 hhd medium leaf at $9 80.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 2 hhds Hart county leaf at $12, 38 50.

Louisville Hog Market.

The market was active to-day and the receipts by rail up to 12 M. amounted to about 3,500 head, which found quick sales, and the yards were cleared at an early hour. Packers were paying $9@9 75 for light averages while choice lots brought from $10@10 35 gross. As yet packers are operating cautiously, believing that the future prices of the product will not warrant present prices paid for hogs. The weather continues favorable for the slaughtering business and four of the packing houses were engaged, and about 3,000 head were slaughtered.

Louisville Bagging and Bale Rope Market.

The market is firm but quiet. The demand, considering the advanced period of the season, is active, and dealers are not able to accumulate stocks, and sales of 2-lb Ky. bagging are made at 27@27½c. There are no stocks of light weight, and quotations are nominal. India bagging is held at 26@26½c. We note sales to-day of 30 pieces 2-lb Ky. at 27½c.

ROPE—Is steady, with sales of coils and half coils at 7½@8½c in round and jobbing lots. We note sales to-day of 72 half coils at 8½c.

Louisville Provision Market.

The market was profoundly quiet to-day. Dealers are obtaining fair supplies of bulk meats and a fair demand is reported. We quote clear sides at 17½c, clear rib at 17c, and shoulders at 13c. Bacon is in light supply, and we quote clear sides at 20c and shoulders at 15½c. Lard is steady at 19c in tierces and 19½c in kegs. Mess pork is quiet at $30@30 50. Rump pork $22@23 50.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 12, 1869.

There is no special change to note in the live stock market during the past week ending this evening. The arrivals have been large and a heavy business has been done in all kinds of live stock.

CATTLE—The arrivals large and the offerings on Monday amounted to 560 head, of which 430 head were sold at fair prices. The market continued fair during the remainder of the week. Common grades sold low, while good stuff brought fair prices. We quote for common to rough, $2@3; fair, $3 50@4; choice to extra, $4 50@5 50. Shipping cattle but few, as the market East ruled dull and low. We quote for light, $5@5 50; heavy, $5@6 25 per 100 pounds gross.

COWS AND CALVES—Receipts fair and demand good, at $30@75, owing to quality.

SHEEP—Receipts fair and demand limited. We quote for common mixed lots, $1 50@2; fair to choice, $2 50@3 per head, while extra fat heavy bring $3 50@4 per head.

HOGS—Receipts large. The packing season seems fairly commenced, as all the packers are receiving and buying hogs, which has caused a brisk trade during the entire week, the weather being favorable for packing. We quote light at $9 50@9 75, heavy, well fatted, $10@10 25, to packers, while some have brought above these figures, but we do not think it advisable to report these fancy prices.

HORSES AND MULES—Have been received in large numbers on their way South. We have no information to give as to prices, as but few drovers have returned. Some report a slow market in the South.

The total number of live stock received during the past week was: Cattle 752, sheep 677, hogs 2,764, horses and mules 450; total 4,643.

ADDRESS

—TO THE—

Nervous and Debilitated

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN

PROTRACTED FROM HIDDEN CAUSES

—AND—

Whose Cases Require Prompt Treatment

—TO—

RENDER EXISTENCE DESIRABLE.

If you are suffering, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or your urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky, or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the luster of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute his to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflamed by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract Buchu

is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, consumption or insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, established upward of 18 years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,

594 Broadway, New York, and
104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Price—$1 25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEER INSTITUTE
Corner of Fifth avenue and Seventy-sixth street,
Central Park
(A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS).

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institution have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant, A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance; and many a poor child, suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment, that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited,

I am respectfully yours,
COL. YOUNG,
General Sup't and Director.

June 16, 1869.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
January 30, 1868.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

DEAR SIR: Your communication requesting our terms of advertising was duly received, but, from prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your BUCHU. It was then highly recommended for other diseases by two physicians present.

Inclosed please find our rates of advertising.

Yours, &c.,
T. B. H. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of
Daily and Weekly Telegraph.

☞ None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

ap8 d&w Wed&Sat&w[illegible]

Short Line R. R.

[illegible]

Louisville and Nashville

—AND—

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE

RAILROAD LINE.

ON and after NOVEMBER 24, 1869, trains will run as follows:

[illegible]

TRAIN No. 1 connects [illegible] for Chattanooga and all points Southeast.

TRAIN No. 3 connects at Humboldt with trains for Mobile, New Orleans, and all points Southwest. Does not run to Nashville.

TRAIN No. 5 connects at Nashville with trains for Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Bowling Green [illegible].

Sleeping Cars on train No. 1 run through to Humboldt and Memphis, and on train No. 7 through to Nashville.

Sleeping Cars on train No. 3 run through to Memphis and New Orleans without change.

[illegible]

Trains No. 3 and 5 run daily; all other trains daily except Sunday.

ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt.

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line

J., M. & I. R. R.

PASSENGERS taking the route arrive in Eastern cities eleven hours in advance of those taking other routes.

Trains leave the Jeffersonville depot (Jeffersonville) opposite Louisville as follows:

[illegible]

May 3, 1869—jul2 dtf
HORACE SCOTT, General Supt.

MEDICAL.

DR. GATES'

PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville. All forms of Venereal and Sexual Diseases speedily and permanently cured. [illegible]

TO THE LADIES.

[illegible] Monthly Pills, a safe and efficient remedy for Female Diseases, such as Irregularities, Obstruction of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail, $1 and two postage stamps.

CAUTION.—These pills should not be taken during pregnancy, as they are sure to produce miscarriage. Also, Dr. M. La Croix's French Preventive Powder, for the prevention of conception—GUARANTEED. Price by mail, $2 and three postage stamps.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Sundays 8 A. M. to 12 M.

Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN,
Consulting Physician,
No. 85 Third St., Near Market, Up Stairs
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dr. G. W. Lancaster,

104½ Fifth street, corner Court Place, cures poisons of the blood, syphilis, cutaneous eruptions, &c., in one-half the time of ordinary treatment. [illegible]

FEMALE PILLS—A positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $2.

Superior quality of Male Safes, [illegible]

Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.

☞ Pamphlet sent to any one Free.

Galen's Head Dispensary.

Office No. 70½ Jefferson street, between Second and Third Streets.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ESTABLISHED 1850, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, 1861, "for the treatment of all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes," including spermatorrhoea or seminal weakness from early errors, gonorrhoea, gleet, stricture, varicocele, syphilis in all its stages, diseases of the kidneys and bladder, and the diseases of women.

A Medical Pamphlet, containing sixty large pages and numerous illustrations on a new method of treating the above diseases without mercury, and important advice on marriage, &c., sent under seal for 25 cents.

The Consulting Surgeon of this celebrated Dispensary, and Author of the above work, may be consulted personally or by letter on all the diseases of which it treats. Patients at a distance treated by mail, and medicine sent to any part of the country on receipt of a statement of the case.

Consultations private, and all business strictly confidential.

Read the above work before seeking medical aid elsewhere, and thus avoid quackery. Address
GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,
Louisville, Ky.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $3 00 per line per month.

ARCHITECTURAL FOUNDRY & IRON WORKS, SNEAD & CO., Market st., bet. Eighth and Ninth sts., Louisville, Ky.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, manufactured by SNEAD, SAYRE, & O'BRIAN, Fourteenth, between Grayson and Walnut sts.

AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO.—Louisville Foundry and Machine Shop, corner Main and Tenth streets.

COOPER, W., Portrait Painter at Hogan's, 130 Main street.

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 3 W. Main.

JONES, R. H., Tobacco Manufacturer, No. 69 south side Market, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 103 north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth.

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS—[illegible], proprietors, No. 33 Fifth st.

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 31 and 33 Fifth, bet. Main and river. [illegible]

LAREDAVID—Sheet-iron Worker, 472 and 474 Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth & Thirteenth.

LONG & BRO.—Manufacturers of Saddles and Saddle-bottom Chairs, 174 and 176 E. Market st.

MRS. FITZGERALD'S Millinery Warerooms, 122 Fourth st., bet. Chestnut & Walnut.

McELFATRICK, J. B., Architect, No. 149 Main street, below Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

MOUNT W. J.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, &c., 78 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

MORTON, JOHN P., & CO.—Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Book and Job Printers, 156 West Main street.

Henderson Land Sale!

Postponement of Drawing to Dec. 28.

Correspondence Between Mr. Wm. McClain and the Commissioners.

Messrs. Banks and others, Commissioners appointed by act of Kentucky Legislature:

GENTLEMEN—I regret that I am compelled to ask at your hands a postponement of the drawing of prizes in the Henderson County (Ky.) Land Sale. Although a great many tickets have been sold, a sufficient number have not been disposed of to justify me a sale of my property without loss to me, unless I hold the unsold tickets, which I do not intend to do. If you will give me until the [illegible] day of December, I shall feel confident of disposing of all the tickets by that time. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
WILLIAM McCLAIN,

HENDERSON, KY., Aug. 24, 1869.

Reply of the Commissioners.

The undersigned, commissioners to manage the Henderson Land Sale, regret to announce to the public that a sufficient number of tickets have not been disposed of to justify the proprietor in allowing a transfer of the property on the 1st of September, and they have concluded to postpone the drawing until the 28th day of December. [illegible]

HENDERSON, KY., Aug. 24, 1869.
au25 d&w[illegible]

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN.

HINZEN & ROSEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS

Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. [illegible]

HILL'S GOLD PEN

MANUFACTORY.

NO. 83 FOURTH STREET, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky. Pens Repaired. Price List sent free. Address S. C. HILL & CO.

PENCIL BRANDS CUT TO ORDER

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1869.

Notice.

[illegible] on the route in the upper part of the city from Preston street to the city limits and from Green to the south side of Broadway are notified to make payment only to Mr. Rogers, our only authorized carrier on that route. Mr. Fache, the old carrier, is no longer in our employ and is not authorized to make any collections whatever for this office.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed yesterday at 126 3-4.

Gen. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, is at the Astor House, New York.

Albert Jocelyn was sentenced at Boston on Thursday to imprisonment for life for rape.

Mr. Prichell, late U. S. Consul to the [illegible] Islands, died on the English ship Rosa, April 22.

Snow was three inches deep at Desmoines, Iowa, yesterday, and still snowing. Sleighing was good.

The English Government will dispatch the remains of George Peabody to America in the ship Inconstant.

Wm. Bell, convicted of murdering Herman Weddell, Nov. 25th, 1868, was hung yesterday at Edwardsville, Ill.

James Sheridan was killed in Newark, N. J., on Thursday night by his sister, who broke his skull with a stove cover.

E. Hendricks, a New York broker, has been arrested for selling bonds stolen from a Poughkeepsie insurance company a few weeks since.

H. Kensington, an old citizen of Fairburg, Illinois, is reported as having failed. Liabilities, $100,000. It is thought he will be able to pay 75 cents on the dollar.

The funeral of Geo. Peabody was observed in Baltimore yesterday. Flags were at half-mast throughout the city, many buildings were draped, and bells tolled.

A drunken woman in Brooklyn, New York, on Thursday, drank half a pint of turpentine, to still the craving for liquor. It produced delirium tremens, and finally death.

The warehouse of Wm. Case, at Waukegan, Illinois, was burned on Thursday night, with contents, mostly wheat and oats. Loss, $25,000; insurance on building, $5,000.

J. A. Shaw, Treasurer of Peoria county, Illinois, is announced as a defaulter to the extent of [illegible]. He lost the amount speculating in whisky. His bondsmen will make good the deficiency.

Governor Palmer, of Illinois, has appointed John Jones, a well-known and wealthy colored man, a notary public. This is the first time the political rights of negroes have been recognized in that State.

A Rio Janeiro letter of September 27th states no further fighting has occurred in Paraguay. The allies have given up the pursuit of Lopez. Lopez is at St. Estanislaus, with plenty of troops but little ammunition.

A banquet and ovation was tendered General Breckinridge in Paducah, Ky., on Wednesday night, by old soldiers of his division, which he respectfully declined on account of the nature of his business in that city.

Secretary Robeson yesterday sent a dispatch by cable to Admiral Radford, commanding the European fleet, directing him to detail a war vessel to convey the remains of the late George Peabody from London to this country.

The heirs of the late Gen. McConnell, who was murdered in his house in February last, intend to enter suit for the recovery of the whole of the public square in Jacksonville, Ill., as soon as the court-house is removed therefrom, which will be soon. It is said that by the terms of the deed to the county the ground is to revert to the original owner whenever the county ceases to use it for county purposes.

In consequence of matters growing out of the change of the general agent of the Western Associated Press, and the necessity of referring to the books and papers of the agency, it has been deemed advisable to change the place of the next meeting of the association from Chicago to Cleveland. Notice is therefore given that the next regular meeting of the Western Associated Press will be held at Cleveland, on Wednesday, the 24th inst.

Two gentlemen, named Parker Biles and Chas. Wild, went from Winona, Minn., to LaCrosse, Wis., and put up at the St. Charles Hotel. Thursday morning Wild left for Winona on the railroad. From the cars he sent back word by the 'bus driver that he was called suddenly away. The message was not delivered, but Biles not making his appearance, his room was broken open and he was found lying on a bed with a pistol in his hand and three bullet holes through his body, one penetrating the heart. Suspicion of the murder rests on Wild, and he will be arrested.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

FRIDAY, Nov. 12, 1869.

Frank Siefford, drunk and disorderly conduct; discharged.

Jake Campbell, drunkenness; fined $3.

Jane Hardin, drunk and disorderly conduct; fined $5, and bond in $100 for sixty days required.

J. O'Baldwin, drunk and disorderly conduct; discharged.

Fred and Henry Harper, stealing lard from Hughes, Goslee & Co.; bond in $200 required to answer before the grand jury.

LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

HON. THOS. B. COCHRAN, CHANCELLOR.

Petitions for Divorce.

SULLIVAN VS. SULLIVAN.

Elizabeth S. Sullivan vs. Jeremiah Sullivan. The plaintiff states that she was married to the defendant and lived with him for two years; that they had one child, a girl, which is now two years old; that the defendant is a confirmed drunkard; that he has failed to make any provision for the maintenance of his wife and child; that he has behaved toward the plaintiff in a cruel and inhuman manner, and all without fault of the plaintiff, and that all this occurred within Jefferson county. Wherefore she prays for all proper relief.

Decree for the plaintiff.

HULLEY VS. HULLEY.

Emma D. Hulley vs. Benj. F. Hulley. The petition states that she intermarried with the defendant in this city in 1860, since which time the defendant has not settled down in any permanent place of abode, but has moved from place to place; that he has abandoned her without her fault for more than a year, and has habitually behaved toward her for more than six months in such a cruel and inhuman manner as to indicate a settled aversion to her, and to destroy permanently her peace and happiness. Wherefore she prays for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and that she be restored to all the rights she enjoyed before marriage.

Decree for plaintiff.

BOARD VS. BOARD.

Sarah E. Board vs. Ben. S. Board. The plaintiff states that in May, 1866, the defendant was indicted by the grand jury in the Jefferson Circuit Court for the crime of forgery, and was also indicted by a separate bill by said jury for the crime of passing, uttering, and publishing a forged instrument of writing, knowingly, with intent to defraud; that said defendant, knowing that said indictments were returned, or about to be returned, ran away from and abandoned the plaintiff and left the State. Copies of said indictments are filed with the petition and made a part thereof.

She further states that the defendant took refuge in Texas, and wrote to plaintiff several times, requesting her to come to him there, and in September, 1866, she did, in obedience to his requirements, go to Jefferson, a town on Red river, in Texas, above Shreveport, where she found him. They lived together there for two months, and in November, 1866, they removed to Clarksville, in Red river county, where a child was born to them on the 22d of December, 1866, which child, named Robert, is yet living and with the plaintiff.

They lived together there until ten days after the birth of the child, when he abandoned plaintiff and his child, leaving them among strangers and penniless, and as soon as the plaintiff was able to travel, on the 22d of June, 1867, she, by the aid of persons who in her destitute condition felt pity for her and partly by disposing of her jewelry, raised enough to start to Henderson, Kentucky. When she arrived at Shreveport, Louisiana, on her way to her father's home in Henderson, Ky., she accidentally met the defendant, who compelled her to go with him to New Orleans, and there kept her until April, when he placed her on a boat bound for Louisville, and told the plaintiff that her fare was paid to Henderson. She arrived at Henderson, and has not seen defendant since.

She has learned that he did not pay her fare from New Orleans to Henderson or elsewhere, as he represented, and did not give her one cent with which to pay her expenses in coming home, but, fortunately, a person on the boat knew her family, and, being inquired of by the clerk, told him to what family she belonged, and told the clerk to say nothing about the passage money to her, and assured him that her friends would pay her fare when she arrived at her father's home. She lately learned that her friends did pay the fare and concealed the fact from her. She has not heard from the defendant within a year past. She last heard from him at Charleston, S. C., and since she last saw him he has been in jail at Nashville, Tennessee, on a charge of stealing several hundred dollars, but whether guilty of the charge she does not know. She further states that since he abandoned her at Clarksville, Texas, he has never furnished her directly or indirectly with any means of support whatever, and she has lived entirely supported by herself and friends, wherefore she prays for a decree of divorce from the said defendant, and that the custody of the child, Robert, be decreed to her without any interference by said Board.

Her petition was granted.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following is a list of real estate transfers for the week ending November 12, 1869:

John Brumback to Mary G. Ryan, 20 by 161 feet, on Madison street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first	$2,300 00
James Reardon to Malinda Sutton, 20 by 95 feet, Roselane, between Jackson and Preston	1,375 00
E. Hutchings to Alfred Harris, 30¼ by 150 feet, Green, between Third and Fourth	20,000 00
Eli N. Newell to Louis and John Black, 22 by 60 feet, Market, between Third and Fourth	5,000 00
C. Johnson to Samuel F. Wells, 6¼ acres, Jefferson county	300 00
Christ. Lauffer to Frans Senn, 150 by 150 feet, Cherry street	6,000 00
L. L. Dorsey to E. D. Standiford, 27 acres, 3 roods and 29 poles, Jefferson county	7,153 00
J. R. Cottrell to Margaret A. Tandeventer, 46 by 200 feet, Montgomery street, Portland	1,500 00
George P. Albert to Emily A. Jones, 60 feet to alley, Main street, Middletown	800 00
Henrietta Ormsby to Dennis Sullivan, 25 by 104½ feet, Oak, between Twelfth and Thirteenth	375 00
H. Time to Edward Time, 30 by 170 feet, Oldham street	800 00
U. E. Ewing to J. T. Gray, &c., 50 by 274 feet, Park Place, between First and Brook	5,000 00
J. M. Delph to Wm. L. Biggert, &c., 30 acres, Jefferson county	20,500 00
B. M. Gildes to H. W. Wilkes, Jr., 22 by 200, First, north of Caldwell	1,440 00
James F. Shaw to B. M. Gildes, 22 by 200, First, north of Caldwell	1,280 00
F. Murnet to John G. D. Meyer, 30 by 100 feet, Stonewall street	240 00
Same to August Prinz, 30 by 100 feet, Stonewall street	480 00
A. Harris to Rose Jane Hutchings, 151 by 200 feet, Second street and B. avenue	3,000 00
D. A. January to Nathan Hayman, 60 by 176 feet, Kentucky, between Fifth and Sixth	1,205 00
Louis Werst, &c., to Cornelius O'Neill, 25 by 200 feet, Thirteenth, north of Maple	1,125 00
Same to Edward Scanlan, 25 by 200 feet, Thirteenth, north of Maple	1,125 00
Wm. Shields to Mary McMahon, 105 by 125 feet, High street, Portland	2,500 00
John W. Pinkert to Martin Schevert, 20 by 100 feet, Underhill street	1,400 00

LOCAL BREVITIES.

TWENTY-SEVEN marriages within a week.

GOD is the author of "the beautiful snow."

THE city will be full of old soldiers next week.

A BARGE load of freight cars was brough across the river yesterday.

SINCE 1857 there has not been less money in Louisville than now.

THERE is a nasty big hole at the corner of Fourth and Main streets.

THERE is a very bad case of "Grant and his Family" in one of the Fourth-street windows.

A COAL cart exploded at the corner of Ninth and Main streets yesterday. One mule injured.

WM. J. HARDY, of Elliott county, charged with illicit distilling, was lodged in jail here yesterday.

GEN. ELI H. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, returned from a tour of the counties of the Lower Ohio yesterday.

A FRENCHMAN named Charles Goutes was yesterday committed to the First-street station-house as a dangerous lunatic.

JACK CAMPBELL (not one of the great heirs) was fined $3 in the City Court yesterday, for being found drunk at the corner of Wenzel and Main streets the night before.

IT is said that a prodigious effort will be made at the army reunion here next week to revive the scheme for raising a fund for the benefit of the widow of the late Gen. Rawlins.

THE Commissioners for the erection of the House of Reform advertise this morning for proposals for the erection of suitable buildings on the place recently purchased by the State near Hobbs' depot.

THE railroads throughout the country have agreed to bring and return members and invited guests of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee to the reunion in this city on the 17th and 18th inst. at one fare for the round trip.

THE unhappy wife of Ben. S. Board, who will be remembered by many citizens of Louisville, obtained a divorce from him in the Chancery Court yesterday. Her petition sets forth some interesting facts. It will be found in the report of the court proceedings.

A YOUNG man named James Beard was arrested yesterday for horse-stealing. He borrowed a horse up at Simpsonville to ride to Lagrange, but instead of going to Lagrange he came to Louisville and offered the animal for sale. It is said that this is not his first time.

A NEGRO woman named Mattie Johnson went before Justice White yesterday and swore that two negroes—Henry D. Hamilton and Burt D. Flood—were about to slaughter her. They were arrested, but upon trial were discharged as guiltless of the bloody intention.

MRS. GEN. ROUSSEAU, accompanied by her daughter, arrived in this city on her way from New Orleans to New York on Thursday. On the in-bound train from Nashville some thief picked the pocket of Mrs. Rousseau, securing two through tickets and a large sum of money.

THE ordinance submitting to a vote of the people the proposition to subscribe $150,000 to aid in the improvement of the Kentucky river, was defeated in the Board of Aldermen on Thursday night, by a vote of six to three. The lower board passed the same measure some time ago, almost unanimously.

A SNOW storm commenced about 9 o'clock last night and continued until nearly 12 o'clock, wrapping the sleepy old city in a fresh robe of white and laying a winter carpet for the especial benefit of the night police. It is to be hoped that no one will be so rash as to mention the fall of last night as in any way connected with the "beautiful snow."

TWO young fellows named George Skidmore and Charles Williams were arrested by officers Cralle and Enlow yesterday as suspected felons. They are believed to belong to the party that has been operating near the Nashville depot for some time past. When the officers approached them on Seventh street, one inquired if they were going to arrest them as suspected felons.

ABOUT a month ago somebody opened a grocery at the southeast corner of Main and Chapel streets, in the name of Fitzgerald & Co. It went along swimmingly till here a few days ago, when the doors were not opened as usual of a morning. The creditors became anxious, and, on forcibly entering the place yesterday, it was found to be empty and the keeper fled. Too many debts.

THE General Council has been passing resolutions ordering the laying of foot-way crossings for the past year at the rate of forty a meeting. This has effected the building of a dozen or so in different parts of the city. They are now being laid across Jefferson street, east side of First; Market, east side of Eighth; Third street, north side of Broadway; Jackson street, south side of Jefferson and north side of Broadway.

AN amiable looking, stock-bearded fellow went into a clothing store on Market street yesterday and purchased an overcoat for twenty-five dollars. In payment he offered a fifty-dollar check and received twenty-five dollars in change. He ordered the coat sent to the mailboat and left. It was sent down accordingly, but no owner could be found. Upon presentation at the bank the check was found to be worthless, and a clothier is consequently minus $25.

AN old negro man named Fred. Harper, and his son Henry, were before the City Court yesterday for stealing lard from Hughes, Goslee, & Co. Harper was a porter at the establishment, and, on leaving the store, Thursday evening, endeavored to smuggle away a half bushel of prime grease in a basket. He was discovered by the watchman, who unvailed the basket as the old man was going out the door, and revealed his theft. The son was arrested as an accessory. The court held them in $100 each to answer.

"STRAGGLERS."

The Tramping Beggars of the Period.

The influx of peregrinating vagrants has commenced with the setting in of the cold weather. The beggars are coming to town in all the infinite variety of habiliment so elaborately set forth in the nursery rhyme that tells of "some in rags and some in jags, and some in velvet gowns." Poverty and wretchedness are massing their gaunt and hungry victims in the city to starve and freeze and die, while impecunious charity begins the distribution of tracts, and waxes energetic in missionary work as the cruel season advances.

The station-house slates have become quite bare of offenders, but the station-houses are not empty. Every night each one has its complement of "stragglers"—men and women—who have wandered here penniless and in rags, hoping to find some sort of shelter for the winter. Last night there were six of these "stragglers" at Clay-street station, and two more had found lodgings at First street. Of those at Clay-street station were a woman and her three children, who had walked all the way from Scott county, Virginia, to this city, "looking" the woman said, "for employment." The children were all girls—one about fourteen years of age, another six, and the other only one year old. Their clothing was rolled and torn, and their baggage was made up of two or three dirty bundles and a lonely coffee-pot that looked as though it had veteraned in the war and had at length fallen into another branch of service much against its will, the war being over. The other two stragglers at Clay street were two men from Cincinnati, one a cigar maker and the other a mechanic, doubtless jostled into and borne along with a crowd of emigrating wholesale merchants and manufacturers coming this way to take advantage of the "geographical position." They were "dead broke," they said, had walked all the way, and they turned in contentedly, as many other Cincinnatians have done before them.

Of the two stragglers at First-street station, one had come from Cincinnati. Without a nickel to bless himself, he seemed in no humor to avail himself of the advantages of this locality, and he was wholly non-committal as to Southern railroads. The other unfortunate was quite a young man, who hailed from Troy, New York, where he had for some time been employed at the nominal and altogether magnificent salary of two dollars a week. He had become too weak on this sort of pay to carry out successfully his numerous and comprehensive plans, and had finally set out this way, with an eye to the geographical position and a bondage more remunerative. The youthful Trojan is still looking for a situation, and as he is tolerably well dressed and appears to have a disposition to work, Mr. Snyder and others feel like recommending him.

AMUSEMENTS.

Ladies' Festival.

The lady friends of the Young Men's Christian Association will hold a festival for the benefit of the association, in Weisiger block, next week, commencing on Wednesday evening. On thanksgiving day, a dinner, appropriate to the occasion, will be served at the rooms from one to three o'clock. Those who participated in or attended the festival last year, and especially the thanksgiving dinner, will be very likely to go again. Hundreds of families took their "national dinner" at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, and all of these will do so again and take their friends with them. Thus they will avoid the care and expense of getting up a dinner at home, increase their enjoyment perhaps, have a social, refreshing time, and aid a good cause immensely. The members of the different religious denominations who are friendly to the objects of this association of young men meet together once a year to cultivate social qualities, renew and increase friendship and brotherly love, and enjoy all of the delights that good men and angelic women are capable of. The ladies who have charge of the festival are determined that nothing shall be wanting to make the enjoyment of visitors complete during the festival, and especially on Thanksgiving day. Having learned by experience something in regard to the requirements on such occasions, and having the assurance that their efforts will be appreciated by the public and their labors rewarded by a liberal patronage, the ladies are determined to spare no pains or expense to make this the most attractive festival ever gotten up by them. Tickets for the Thanksgiving dinner may be had at the rooms of the association.

The Skating Rink.

The Friday evening assemblies at the skating rink were inaugurated last night. There was a large attendance. Friday will undoubtedly be the favorite night, and, though Saturday will lose none of its prestige with the rink people, Friday will be the occasion of the dressiest displays and the most accomplished skaters. The music last evening was delightful, and seemed to inspire the graceful skaters to do their best. To-night, as usual, there will be a tremendous rush and every seat taken.

The Opera House.

To day at two o'clock there will be a matinee. Mr. Neil Warner will appear as Macbeth, in Shakspeare's play of that name. To-night, Mr. Warner will appear as Rolla, in Sheridan's famous play entitled "Pizarro." The performance will conclude with the farce of a Dutchman Under Difficulties.

Bullard's Panorama.

The Panorama of New York City will be exhibited this afternoon at three o'clock, and to-night, for the last time, at the Masonic Temple. Its departure leaves us with but one place of public amusement open.

BOIL AND BUBBLE.

That Troublous Radical Pot—Kennedy "Deserves the Thanks of Every True Soldier and Union Man"—Runkle and His Furniture—"The Custom-House Clique."

A LIVELY FIRE IN THE REAR.

(To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.)

The papers of Washington, Cincinnati and Louisville for several weeks past have been full of comments on the removal of Dr. Speed and the threatened removal of other Federal office-holders in this city, and of the conduct, actions and character of Capt. R. D. Kennedy, who has been, it is said, prominent in the matter. It is not my purpose to defend Kennedy. He may be a very good or a very bad man, it matters not to me. But if Kennedy is the blackest scoundrel unhung, and it is true, as alleged, that he secured the removal of Dr. Speed, and came near securing the removal of other office-holders here, it only proves that a very bad man may be used for a very good purpose. Dr. Speed at the time of his removal had been in office eight years; he had no claims on the country or the party. At the time of President Grant's inauguration there was not in this Congressional district a single soldier in office. A large number of the post-office employes under him had voted for Seymour or stayed away from the polls. Ought such a man to have been retained in office by President Grant? Ought he not to have been removed and made give way for a soldier, or some one who had some claim on the party and the country? But it is said that the lady appointed has no more claims than Dr. Speed. In answer to this, I have only to say, that however bad an appointment it may have been, it was a most excellent removal. I take it that no fair-minded, unprejudiced man will deny that the removal of Dr. Speed was right. It is said that Kennedy endeavored to have Edgar Needham, our very efficient Assessor, removed. If he did, it is a matter of sincerest regret that he did not succeed. It is urged in Needham's behalf that he is an honest, good man, and that the "whisky and tobacco rings" are opposed to him because he will not let them swindle the Government. But is Edgar Needham the only honest, good man in the district? Is he the only man in the district who will not allow the "whisky and tobacco rings" to swindle the Government? Are these rings in favor of everybody else but him? Is he any more honest, competent or faithful than the gallant Colonel Buckley, who proved his loyalty and devotion to the Government at the point of the bayonet and the cannon's mouth in a hundred fields of battle? What claim has Edgar Needham upon the Government that Buckley should be made to stand aside for him? Upon what page of the country's bloody history of the past is his record written? Where did he ever meet his country's enemies? Did he ever fire a gun or raise an arm in the nation's defense? Where was he when the brave old Buckley was proving his loyalty on the bloody field of Shiloh, at Stone River, Liberty Gap, Corinth, and Chickamauga? At home. I understand that some of the departments at Washington are laboring under the impression that he lost the use of his leg in the service of the Government. This is not true. He never was in the service of the Union. The Union never needed his services when it had the services of such men as Harvey M. Buckley. Needham has made a good officer, and is a true Republican. I have nothing personal against him. But I do say that his services to the Government are as nothing when compared with the distinguished and invaluable services of the gallant Col. Buckley. If Kennedy did anything to secure the removal of Needham and the appointment of Buckley, however bad a man he may be, he deserves the thanks of every good soldier and every true Union man for it.

Was not Wm. A. Meriwether as good an officer, as honest a man, and as consistent a Republican as Edgar Needham? Yet so was made give way for a soldier (and a very gallant one too), and why should not Needham be made stand aside for the same reason, and for just such a man as Gen. Murray?

Now, in regard to Bristow and the District Attorney's place. Bristow is a good officer, an able lawyer, and a gentleman, and I do not know that any attempt has been made to oust him from office; but I do know that if he should happen to be "turned out" he ought not to complain. He has lived on the Government about long enough. There are other men just as competent as he, who have done the Government more and better service as soldiers than he, and William E. Riley is one of them. But Col. Riley has never applied for the place and does not want it.

Sam. McKee is pension agent here, and a lively specimen for a Federal office-holder he is too. Why do the "custom-house clique" object to his removal? What claim has he upon the Government that it should support him? Is it his less than four months' actual service as a soldier? Is it because he lived out of the district at the time of his appointment, and took residence in it for the special purpose of accepting an office he is mentally and morally incompetent to fill? Is it because in violation of an express or implied promise to the Republican party in Congress, he occupied during a full session of Congress a seat to which the people had refused by a majority of thousands to elect him? Is it because the character and talent of the Republican party in Congress look upon him with contempt? Is it because honest, good old Thad. Stevens always spoke of him as "that hound who occupied another man's seat?" Is it because during his fourteen months' imprisonment at Libby prison the rebel commandant, Col. Turner, used him as a spy over the Union prisoners? What is the reason?

Your paper of the 7th inst. contains a communication signed by B. H. Bristow, Edgar Needham, James Speed, A. J. Ballard, E. H. Murray, G. C. Wharton and Speed S. Fry, protesting against the removal of General B. P. Runkle. I know but little about Runkle. I do not know whether he ought to be removed or not. I do know, however, that if the United States Court is properly managed, and the United States laws properly enforced, we can get along very well without Runkle or the bureau either. These gentlemen, in this communication, design leaving the impression that they are the negro's best friends in Kentucky, and *some of them* may be.

Let us see as to two of the most prominent of them—Colonel Bristow and Clerk A. J. Ballard—the very gentlemen who of all others have it in their power to give to the negro all the protection he needs or deserves, without the assistance of either Runkle or his bureau. There exists in the United States Court of this district (of which both of these gentlemen are officers) a rule giving to the defendant in any case the right to rule the plaintiff to give bond for costs, which, if he does not do, his case is to be dismissed. Now, a similar rule as to non-residents prevails in all the courts, but this unheard-of and unprecedented rule applies to citizens as well as to non-residents. I venture to assert that no precedent for it can be found. That this rule was intended as a blow at the negro, and to impair his rights under the civil rights bill, is apparent from the fact that it was not made until after the passage of that bill. Now most of the negroes who sue under the civil rights act are literally paupers, and unable to give security of any kind. Is not the rule, then, a practical annulling of the civil rights bill, and a denial of the rights intended to be secured to the negro by it? Has any one ever heard a complaint from Colonel Bristow in regard to this rule? Was he opposed to establishing it? Did he ever fail to take advantage of it when it would put a fee in his pocket? If he were the friend of the negro he would have the public believe him, he would appeal to the Judge to abolish this unjust, arbitrary, and despotic rule. Some time since the plaintiff in a certain case under the civil rights bill in the United States Court, in this city, was ruled to furnish bond for cost. His attorney tendered bond in the person of a gentleman (whose name will be given if this is denied) who was sworn and examined as to his estate by Jack Ballard, the clerk. Ballard expressed himself satisfied with the bond, but refused to take it. The plaintiff's attorney, a gentleman of considerable property, then offered to go on the bond with the gentleman who had been first offered. Ballard again expressed himself satisfied with the bond, but again refused to take it, giving as a reason that "he wanted to get that class of cases off the docket." What class of cases? Why of course civil rights cases. If the above statement is denied the names of the parties to the suit and of those offered as security will be given. And this is a sample of the doings of the court of Col. Bristow and Jack Ballard. Yet they call themselves the negro's friends. Verily indeed may the poor negroes exclaim, "Lord deliver us from our friends."

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette may be actuated by the purest and best motives in his attacks on Kennedy, but now that he has killed poor Kennedy, he will allow me to suggest that there are others in Kentucky upon whom he may well spend some of his formidable ammunition. The Gazette's correspondent says Kennedy wants Bristow's place for "his partner Riley" and Wharton's for himself. In the first place, Riley is not and never was a partner of Kennedy's; and, in the second place, he does not and never did want Bristow's place. I don't know whether Kennedy wants Wharton's place or not, but my opinion is that the one is just about as competent as the other. JUSTICE.

Unfortunate Distillers.

Deputy United States Marshal Harrington recently arrested a number of persons in Magoffin county for illicit distilling. The proper arrangements for enforcing the revenue laws have never been made in that region, and consequently these persons have not had an opportunity to comply with the law. Seven persons arrested for distilling under such circumstances were brought to the city from Magoffin county yesterday. They are respectable citizens. The following are their names: Harris Howard, Wm. Howard, Mark Howard, John Lykins, B. F. Salyers, M. Franklin and Wm. Patrick. Fleming Salmons and Wm. T. Haney, of Carter county, were also brought in. One named Martin Phipps was also arrested with this party, but in endeavoring to make his escape ran over a cow, and was so badly disabled that it was found necessary to leave him on the way. The non-administration of the law in that region of the State is owing, it is said, to the delinquency of the Government officials. It is probable that the warrants in such cases will be dismissed.

An Accident.

In the merriest part of the evening at the skating rink, last night, an elderly gentleman, who was making his first attempt on the rollers, fell and hurt himself very severely. As soon as it became known to the large assemblage, the skating and the music stopped. Drs. Yandell and Way, who were present, were called and rendered their assistance. The gentleman was carried home to his residence on Sixth street, between Chestnut and Broadway, where his wounds were dressed. His name was D. A. Dodge, and is an insurance agent, now of this city, but formerly of Cincinnati. His leg and wrist were fractured.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Nov. 12.

Circuit Court adjourned yesterday.

Mayor Hart is still waiting for some offenders to dispose of.

Ed. J. Pennington, who had his left knee dislocated on Wednesday last, was able to be out yesterday, but is still very lame.

A small provoke case before Justice Jocelyn was the only thing that disturbed the serenity of the primary hall of justice yesterday.

Capt. Ad. Carpenter is about to commence the building of a small towboat, one hundred feet in length, for jobbing purposes below the falls.

Daviess county coal is being brought to this city by the New Albany and Chicago Railroad, and is selling at 17 cents by the car load at the depot. It is said to be a very good quality of coal.

Rev. Wm. Langari, who was announced to preach on the "Coming Salvation," in the Court-house, to-morrow, will not be here to fulfill his appointment, as he was unintentionally carried to Cincinnati on the mailboat.

The freight receipts of the New Albany and Chicago railroad this year will exceed the receipts of last year about twenty per cent. The passenger receipts will average about the same, notwithstanding the rates of travel are one cent per mile cheaper than they were last year.

The mass convention of the Democracy which convenes in the Courthouse, on Nov. 24, will elect twenty-seven delegates to the State Democratic Convention. One delegate is allowed to every one hundred Democratic voters in the county, on the basis of the vote cast for Hendricks, which was something over twenty-seven hundred.

In Crawford there is no county paper. A gentleman of Leavenworth, some time ago had a building constructed for a printing office, which he allows to be occupied and used free of charge by the County Printer. By law, all the county printing and binding has to be done by the county paper. Here is a good opening for some energetic young printer.

CITY FEATURES.

Notice to Shippers by Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

No freight will be received by the Louisville and Nashville railroad for points south of Nashville on Saturday, November 13th. A. Broadder, Agent.

Hasenpfeffer Lunch

to-night at Snyder & Bohn's saloon, corner Preston and Jefferson.

☞ Lunch at Louis Kock's to-night.

Choice Groceries

received daily at 112 Fourth street, opposite Central market, where can be found everything in the grocery line, choice and at low prices. R. Roberts.

Willard's Hotel,

which deservedly enjoys the reputation of being one of the nicest and most admirably managed hotels in the country, has reduced the price of board to $3 per day.

☞ The gentleman who advertises for a position as clerk is experienced and well known, and would be a valuable acquisition to any business house.

☞ Hardware and cutlery at Speckmann & Dix, 70 Fourth street.

Instruction in German.

Prof. Jos. Cohen, Principal German Teacher at the Seventh-ward school, will spend a few hours each day to teach private scholars.

His terms are: One scholar 75c, and every additional scholar 50c more per lesson. To young ladies or gentlemen he would recommend for classes of four or more his terms per quarter, payable in advance: 2 lessons a week (26 lessons), each scholar, $10; 3 lessons a week (39 lessons), each scholar, $14; 4 lessons a week (52 lessons), each scholar, $16; 5 lessons a week (65 lessons), each scholar, $18. His residence is at Rev. Dr. Kleeberg's, 222 Fifth street, between Broadway and York.

☞ Wood carvers' tools at Speckmann & Dix, 70 Fourth street.

To Country Merchants and Druggists.

We call the especial attention of the country merchants and druggists now in the city purchasing their fall stocks to the advertisements of Dr. Wintersmith's valuable proprietary medicines. They possess a great deal more than ordinary merit, and have proven to be very popular wherever sold, superseding any preparations of similar kind they come in competition with. No stock of medicines is complete without them. For sale by all our wholesale druggists.

☞ Go to Speckmann & Dix, 70 Fourth street.

Show-cases—Silver and Wooden.

We offer to the fall trade a very superior article of metal and wooden cases. Fitch & Lindsey, manufacturers, 75 Fourth street, near Main.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 12.

Our county poor-house has forty-three inmates, and is consequently almost full.

Henry Gar, alias Rowdy, was sent to Charlestown yesterday to be placed in the county jail.

A prominent Democrat asserts that Clark county will go solid for Hon. Jason Brown, as the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State.

The wife of David Tomlin yesterday gave birth to a little girl, weighing seventeen pounds. The extreme size of the child killed it in the birth.

The building of the new frame church for the Methodist Episcopal Church South is progressing rapidly at the corner of Maple and Mulberry streets.

The nominal price of city warrants is 95 to 98. There are but $5,000 worth out, and these are mostly in the hands of tax-payers who won't dispose of them.

Constable Caspar Seibert yesterday arrested a darky named Adam *Franklin*, for whipping one of his "sistern," Nancy Gobson. Justice Sanders disposed of Adam by fining him five dollars and costs.

Justice John T. Sanders yesterday presided over the Police Court in the absence of Judge Mathews. He disposed of two cases, one drunk, and another offender for indecent exposure of his person; fining and costing them respectively $3 40 and $7 60.

In order that a perfect understanding may be had by the Democratic voters of Clark county, we will state that the Convention to be held at Charlestown, on the 27th of November, at 1 o'clock P. M., will be a mass convention. Every Democrat in the county will be welcome.

The schedule of the "Jeff. road" changes to-morrow. The following will be the time of trains leaving every day, except Sundays: 7:20, 8:50, 10:30 A. M.; 12:20, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 9:30, 11:30 P. M. The Sunday schedule is as follows: 8:15, 9:45, 11:15 A. M.; 1:45, 3:15, 4:45, 6:15, 9:30, 11:30 P. M.

Ida Lee was sent to the county poor-house yesterday. She was nine years an inmate of the Insane Asylum. Formerly Miss Lee was a resident of Jeffersonville, and in good circumstances. She supposes her father is in California. The whereabouts of the rest of her relatives is unknown to her.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued for the week ending November 11, 1869:

Joseph Ball to Clementine Hesinger.
Henry Feldhaus to Sophia Brugermann.
Andrew O'Connell to Sarah Lee.
George Blenderman to Anna Alfoss.
John Doll to Frances Kaufman.
John Smoszeynski to Malvina Hellock.
Patrick Connory to Kate Connors.
Henry W. Perbymann to Sophia E. Moeller.
Charles Hirchmann to Louisa Ferber.
Anthony Finn to Bridget Fallon.
Michael Haller to Catherine Arnold.
Louis Lieb to Mary Simon.
Benj. W. Tracy to Hester Ann Winters.
Horace F. Smith to Eliza J. Davis.
J. Philip Schaefer to Adeline Deisenroth.
Louis Rehm, Jr. to Carrie Letterle.
George Dupere to Anna M. Riecelus.
J. A. Poinier to Mary E. Griffith.
Wm. Windhorst to Mary E. Hommerstein.
Wm. J. Stephens to Ella Satterwhite.
Peter Kulmer to Katie Bedford.
Christopher Bender to Maggie Leobold.
W. H. Ryan to Sophia Signayer.
John Coe to Margaret A. Pegram.
John Glass to Amelia Longmuller.
John Corcoran to Ella Donahay.
F. Weigel to Amelia Blum.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1869.

Present—President Rubel and all the members except Messrs. Story, Gilpin and Byrne.

The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting was dispensed with, and the same were approved.

The Street Commissioners submitted separate resolutions approving the following Engineer's apportionments, which were severally adopted:

Apportionment of the improvement of Twenty-first street, from Walnut to Madison, John Keegan, contractor.

Apportionment of sidewalk paving on the south side of Grayson street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth. L. H. King, contractor.

Apportionment of the improvement of Magazine street, from Fifteenth to Sixteenth, John Gleason, contractor.

Apportionment of digging and walling a well at the intersection of Twelfth and Churchill streets, Charles Fleckheimer, contractor.

The Street Commissioners submitted a resolution directing the Mayor to purchase or condemn ground to widen York street, between Third street and the first alley west, which was adopted.

The Street Commissioners submitted an ordinance to improve the alley south side of Grayson street, running east from Fifteenth to its intersection with the east line of the first north and south alley, if extended, which was read and referred to the Street Committee, Western District.

The Engineer submitted separate reports of the following grades, which were severally approved:

Grade of alley from Laurel street north to a twenty-foot alley between Clay and Shelby.

Grade of alley from Third street east to a twenty-foot alley running north and south, being the first alley south of Breckinridge street.

Grade of alley running from Wenzell street east to Johnston's west line, and between Market and Jefferson.

Grade of alley running from Breckinridge to Caldwell street, between Floyd and Preston.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

John Keegan, $45 87, for work on ditch.
J. Barbaroux, $2,500, for work on bridge.
L. and N. Railroad Company, $120, for transportation.
Sloane & Constance, $5 25, for work on court house.
P. Tomppert, Jr., $375, clerk's fees.
Wm. Sauer, $50, for damage to mule.
C. Monaly, $120, for sprinkling street.
J. B. Montgomery & Co., $800, for work on jail.
John Hehl, $225, for work on jail.
H. Marcus, $300, for work on jail.
Wm. Low, $359 94, for work on culvert.
Adam Exner, $—, taxes erroneously paid.
L. B. Redd & Bro., $1,483 54, for work on streets.
O. H. Stratton, attorney, $120, for improving sidewalks.
Jenkins & McMullen, $675, for painting alms house.
Assistant st. hands, W. D., $1,644 87, pay for October, 1869.
Engineer's Department, $35, to pay buggy hire.
Sneed, Sayre & Co., $800, for work on hospital.
Hospital, $2,770 64, expenses for October; 1869.
Alms House, expenses for September and October, 1869.
Evening Express, $28 50, for printing.
J. B. Montgomery & Co., $1,000, for work on hospital.
H. Stockhoff, $500, for work on hospital.
H. Marcus, $600, for work on Hospital.
P. Campion, $1,350, for work on Hospital.
J. J. Tiseri, $169 87, for repair of pumps.
Bowser & Murphy, $1,036 62, for coal.
W. K. Hawkins, $47 50, for burying paupers.
A. McBride, $174 70, for hardware.
J. H. Maddox, $207 71, for gravel.
G. Hackmeir, $5, for work at Cemetery.
Street-hands, W. D., $2,169, pay for September, 1869.
L. B. Redd & Bro., $283 77, for crossings.

CLAIMS REFERRED.

H. Husteder, $15 2[illegible], for stone.
J. H. Maddox, $543 50, for gravel.

Mr. Barret introduced a resolution granting E. H. Whitesides further time, until April 1, 1870, to complete the sidewalks on both sides of Chestnut street, between Preston and Jackson, which was adopted.

Mr. Barret submitted a Common Council resolution directing the Assessor to issue duplicate railroad tax receipts in favor of McKee's heirs and others, and the same was rejected.

Mr. Barret submitted a Common Council resolution directing the Assessor to issue duplicate railroad tax receipts in favor of Jno. Hart and J. Merker, which was adopted.

Mr. Barret reported adversely to the adoption of a resolution requesting the Tax Receiver to charge up per cent. upon unpaid tax-bills until the 10th December, 1869, and the same was rejected.

Mr. Sheridan submitted a petition from T. T. Hickey and others, in regard to damages sustained by them, which was referred to Grievance Committee.

Mr. Sheridan submitted a petition from the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, asking to be permitted to lay a valley gutter on Ninth street, between Broadway and York, which was granted.

Mr. Sheridan submitted a Common Council resolution authorizing the clerk of the Common Council to employ an assistant, which was adopted.

Mr. Sheridan submitted the following separate ordinances from the Common Council, which were severally read and referred to the Street Commissioners:

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on Montgomery street, between Third and Fourth cross streets.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on Montgomery street, between Fifth and Sixth.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on Third street, between Commercial and Perry.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on Sixth cross street, between Montgomery and High.

Mr. Sheridan, from the Street Committee, Western District, reported the following separate ordinances from the Common Council, which were severally read a second time, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel, and Messrs. Krack, Barret, Heinsohn, Fox, Crowe, Dulaney, Gies and Sheridan—9.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance widening a portion of Eighteenth street.

An ordinance for improving a part of Eighteenth street, from Broadway, if extended, to Maple street, if extended.

An ordinance for improving a part of Eighteenth street, from Maple, if extended, to the Southern Ditch.

An ordinance for improving a part of Eighteenth street, from the Southern Ditch to Southgate street, if extended.

An ordinance for improving a part of Eighteenth street, from Southgate street, if extended, to Kentucky street, if extended.

Mr. Sheridan, from same, reported an ordinance for improving a portion of Madison street from Tenth to West, which was read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel and Messrs. Krack, Barrett, Heinsohn, Fox, Crowe, Dulaney, Gies and Sheridan—9.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Sheridan submitted a Common Council resolution, approving the Engineer's apportionment of digging and walling a well at the intersection of Twenty-second and Jefferson streets, H. Hosley, contractor, which was adopted.

Mr. Krack submitted a resolution from the Common Council permitting the Auditor to have an assistant, which was adopted.

Mr. Krack introduced a resolution requiring the Jeffersonville Ferry Company to run a boat from the foot of Clay street, which was adopted.

Mr. Heinsohn introduced an ordinance to provide for the election of Sinking Fund Commissioners, which was read, rule suspended and passed.

Mr. Sheridan, from a special committee, reported an ordinance from the Common Council for the benefit of the Kentucky River Navigation Company, which was read a second time.

Mr. Barret introduced separate amendments requiring the office of the company to be kept in Louisville, and giving the city the right to be represented in the directory of the company, which were adopted.

Mr. Fox introduced an amendment directing the Mayor to submit the ordinance to a vote of the people of the city the first Saturday in January, 1870, which was adopted.

The ordinance was then rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Krack, Fox, Gies, and Sheridan—4.

NAYS—President Rubel, and Messrs. Barret, Heinsohn, Crowe, and Dulaney—5.

Mr. Barret submitted a Common Council resolution authorizing the Mayor to borrow money to pay the police, which was adopted.

Mr. Gies submitted a Common Council resolution directing the Mayor to lease certain ground on the wharf to the Louisville Woodenware Company, which was adopted.

Mr. Dulaney submitted a Common Council resolution directing the Auditor to prepare an annual statement, which was adopted.

Mr. Barret submitted the following separate contracts, which were severally approved:

Wm. Modenbach, to improve the alley from Breckinridge street to Caldwell, and between Preston and Floyd.

Wm. Modenbach, to improve the first alley south of Breckinridge street, from Floyd street to the north and south alley between Breckinridge and Caldwell streets.

Wm. Modenbach, to improve the sidewalk on the north side of Market street, between Wenzel and Johnston.

Charles Obst, to improve the alley from Laurel street north to the intersection with the first twenty-foot alley between Clay and Shelby.

Charles Obst, to improve Twelfth street, from the south side of the Southern ditch to the north side of Delaware street.

Cecil & Ayres, to improve the sidewalk on the south side of Breckinridge street, between Preston and Floyd.

L. H. King, to improve the sidewalk on the east side of Fourth street, between Breckinridge and Kentucky.

L. H. King, to improve the sidewalk on the east side of Fourth street, between St. Catharine and Oak.

L. H. King, to improve the sidewalk on the east side of Fourth street, between Kentucky and St. Catharine.

L. B. Redd & Bro., to improve Sixth street, from Oak to Ormsby avenue.

N. Kempf, to improve Jackson street, from Roselane to Lampton.

John T. Norwood, to improve the sidewalk on the north side of Broadway, between Preston and Jackson.

E. H. Whitesides, to improve the first alley south of Grayson street, running west between Eighteenth and Nineteenth to the intersection of the north and south alley.

August Brenger, to improve the alley running from Wenzel street to Johnston's west line, and between Market and Jefferson.

Mr. Krack, from the Committee on Taverns and Coffeehouses, Eastern District, reported separate ordinances from the Common Council granting the following licenses, which were severally adopted:

And. Wiblesl, tavern, Jackson street, between Jefferson and Green.
Meder & Kurkamp, coffeehouse, corner Lafayette and Preston.
A. Gleisel, coffeehouse, Green street, between Clay and Shelby.
John E. Emery, coffeehouse, Washington street, between Floyd and Preston.
G. Zimmerle, coffeehouse, Jefferson street, between Jackson and Hancock.
John Auerhall, coffeehouse, corner Floyd and Walnut streets.
L. Sauer, coffeehouse, corner Walnut and Hancock streets.
M. Hourigan, coffeehouse, corner Water and Second streets.
Jacob Peters, coffeehouse, Broadway between Shelby and Campbell streets.
George Schmidt, coffeehouse, corner Market and Third streets.
C. Schafer, coffeehouse, Main, between Floyd and Preston streets.
Joseph Heck, coffeehouse, Preston, between Lafayette and Walnut streets.
Andrew Miller, coffeehouse, corner Green and Preston streets.
Andrew Sauer, coffeehouse, Clay, between Green and Jefferson streets.
John Hoffman, coffeehouse, corner Chestnut and Campbell streets.
H. Foersting, coffeehouse, corner Green and Jackson streets.
Thomas Gain, coffeehouse, Main, between Jackson and Hancock streets.
J. Reidhaar, coffeehouse, Jefferson, between First and Second streets.
Wm. Byerback, coffeehouse, corner Jefferson and Preston streets.
H. Behs, coffeehouse, corner Jefferson and Preston streets.
Jos. Beck, coffeehouse, Preston street, between Green and Lafayette.
John Loran, coffeehouse, Jefferson street, between Jackson and Hancock.
C. Reardon, coffeehouse, Jefferson street, between First and Brook.
N. Fisher, coffeehouse, corner Clay and Franklin streets.
G. H. Laib, coffeehouse, corner Washington and Clay streets.
M. J. Schmidt, coffeehouse, Marshall street.
H. Kaiser, coffeehouse, Green street, between Clay and Shelby.
Jno. Kramer, coffeehouse, Green street, between Shelby and Campbell.
H. Russell, jr., coffeehouse, corner Broadway and Newburg road.
Fehr & Rumble, transfer J. Steller's coffeehouse.
John Carr, transfer J. Herran's coffeehouse.
L. T. Sedgwick, coffeehouse, Third street, between Main and Market.
U. Gerstner, coffeehouse, corner Wenzell and Market streets.
Long & Lauderslck, coffeehouse, Main street, between Shelby and Campbell.
Adam Kahr, coffeehouse, Third street, between Main and Market.
L. Kissel, coffeehouse, Lexington pike.
L. Roehr, coffeehouse, Johnston street, between Main and Market.
C. Kuhns, coffeehouse, corner Floyd and Lafayette.

Mr. Crowe, from the Committee on Taverns and Coffeehouses, Western District, reported a resolution granting Louis Helm license to keep a coffeehouse on Market street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, which was adopted.

A resolution from the Common Council was adopted authorizing a distribution among the poor of twenty thousand bushels of coal.

A resolution from the Common Council appropriating $2,300 to the Louisville City Railway Company, when they relay their track on Broadway to Cave Hill, was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

A resolution from the Common Council was submitted raising a joint session this evening for the election of a member of the Common Council from the Ninth ward, in place of Capt. B. W. Jenkins, resigned.

Mr. Dulaney submitted an amendment to said resolution raising a joint session at 9¼ o'clock at the next meeting for the election of a member of the Common Council for the Ninth ward, which was carried, and the resolution was adopted.

A resolution was adopted to meet again on Wednesday evening, Nov. 17, 1869, at 7¼ o'clock, and then the Board adjourned.

OLIVER LUCAS, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1869.

Present—Wm. F. Duerson, President, and all the members except Messrs. Jones and Burnett.

The reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

The Mayor submitted a communication from W. A. Dudley, President of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad, in regard to railroad connections through the city; which was referred to the joint Committee on Railroads, after a motion of Mr. Brobston to publish the same was rejected.

The Mayor submitted the bond of S. H. Bullen, as janitor, which was referred to the Committee on Bonds.

The Mayor submitted a petition asking for the establishment of a house for the lodging, feeding, education and Christian training of newsboys, boot-blacks, and those who are destitute.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Bowser & Murphy, $1,036 62, for coal furnished the city.
J. J. Hair, $37 50, for tools for Street Inspector.
Gamewell & Co., $647 80, sundries, to Fire Department.
John Keegan, $51 34, balance due on paving claim.
J. Barbaroux, $2,500, for iron work on Cut-off bridge.
Wm. Low, $359 94, for building culvert.
C. A. Sweetzer, $3 80, for paving intersection.
Snead, Sayre & O'Brian, $800, for work on hospital.
L. B. Redd & Bro., $283 77, to pay paving claim.
W. Krippenstaple, $15 15 for printing.
P. Campion, $1,350, for work on hospital.
H. Marcus, $600, for work on hospital.
J. B. Montgomery & Co., $1,000, for work on hospital.
H. Stockhoff, $500, for work on hospital.
G. Wartz, $277 90, for paving intersections.
Louisville City Railway Company, $3,000, for relaying track on Broadway.
G. E. Heinig, $14 20, for work for city.
John Keegan, $45 87, for work for city.
L. B. Redd & Bro., $1,483 54, for work on Southgate street.
Fire Department, $6,837 21, expenses for October.

The Mayor submitted the following apportionments, which were severally approved:

Apportionment of sidewalk south side of Caldwell, from Floyd to Preston street, D. Shafer, contractor.

Apportionment of sidewalk south side of Grayson, from Fifteenth to Sixteenth street, L. H. King, contractor.

Mr. Jefferson presented a resolution to repair the gutter north side of Linden street, from East to Floyd, which was adopted.

Dr. McDermott presented a resolution allowing the claim of J. Schmitt of $30 for building cellar huts, which was referred to the Committee on Grievances.

Dr. McDermott presented a claim of $140 in favor of Scott Newman, for wood furnished the Almshouse, which was referred to Committee on Almshouse.

Mr. McCulloch presented a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-arms to have the clock kept in order, which was adopted.

Mr. McCulloch presented a resolution to have the name and number of streets placed on all the lamp-posts on the corners of streets, which was referred to Committee on Gas and Water.

Mr. Long presented an ordinance to amend the ordinance regulating the Sinking Fund, which was read once, rule suspended and passed.

Mr. Long presented an ordinance repealing an ordinance establishing and regulating the Street Commissioners' Department.

Dr. McDermott moved to refer the same to the Street Committees, Eastern and Western Districts.

Mr. Long moved to table said motion, which was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Fulton, Long, McAteer, McCulloch, O'Connor, Orrill, Sackstader, Vissman and Walton, 9.

NAYS—Messrs. Duerson, Brobston, Clemons, Dix, Fuller, German, Gray, Jefferson, Jenkins, McDermott, Tapp and Walling, 12; when the same was referred to the Street Committees of the Eastern and Western Districts.

Mr. Long presented a resolution to repair the alley between Preston and Jackson and Market and Jefferson streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Long presented a resolution authorizing the regrading and repaving of the alley between Floyd and Preston and Market and Jefferson streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Long presented a resolution for footway crossings across the alleys on both sides of Shelby street, between Main and Jefferson streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Walton presented a resolution to repair the gutters on both sides of Jefferson, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, and for footways across Jefferson, west side of Thirteenth, and across Fourteenth street, north side of Jefferson, which was adopted.

Mr. O'Connor presented a resolution authorizing the Street Commissioners to require the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company to put in proper repair the gutters at the intersections of all streets east of Brook street, on Jefferson, which was adopted.

Mr. McCulloch presented a resolution authorizing the opening of the alley between [illegible] streets in Portland, which was adopted.

Mr. McAteer presented a resolution raising a committee of two from the Common Council and one from the Board of Aldermen, to distribute 20,000 bushels of coal to the poor, which was adopted, and Messrs. McAteer and Fulton were appointed.

Mr. Vissman presented a resolution authorizing the repairs of the gutters on both sides of Market between Green and Jefferson streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Brobston presented a resolution to open Washington street from Second to Third, which was referred to Street Committee, Eastern District.

Mr. Long presented a resolution for footways at Garden and Wenzel streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Jenkins tendered his resignation as Councilman from the Ninth ward, which was received and ordered to be spread upon the journal, and reads as follows, viz:

To the President of the Common Council:

SIR: I have been for some time temporarily residing out of my ward—the Ninth—and have now concluded to remain permanently out of it. Therefore, with the kindest regards for this body, and for each member individually, I most respectfully resign my position in this board.

Your obedient servant, B. W. JENKINS.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 11, 1869.

Mr. Brobston presented a resolution raising a joint session this evening at 9¼ o'clock to elect a Councilman from the Ninth Ward, which was adopted; the same was subsequently returned from the Board of Aldermen, amended to the next regular meeting and adopted.

SPECIAL ORDER—9 O'CLOCK.

The ordinance authorizing a subscription by the city of Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, to the capital stock of the Louisville, Harrodsburg and Virginia Air-line railroad, which was read a second time, and, on motion of Dr. McDermott, was made the special order of business the next meeting at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Dix, from Special Railroad Committee, submitted a report thereon, with a form of contract, between the city and the railroad companies in regard to connecting the roads through the city.

Mr. Long submitted a minority report.

Mr. Tapp submitted a substitute for the 1st, 5th, and 6th sections of the majority report, which were severally read, ordered to be printed, and made the special order of business the next meeting at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Tapp presented a resolution authorizing the repairs of the gutters on Commercial street, between Water and Front, which was adopted.

Mr. German, from the Committee on Contracts, reported the following contracts from the Board of Aldermen, which were severally approved, viz:

Wm. Modenback, to improve the alley from Breckinridge to Caldwell, between Floyd and Preston streets.

A. Brenger, to improve the alley from Wenzel street to Johnston's west line and between Market and Jefferson streets.

E. H. Whitesides, to improve the first alley south of Grayson and running west, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, to the first north and south alley.

J. T. Norwood, to improve the sidewalk on the north side of Broadway, between Preston and Jackson streets.

N. Kemp, to improve Jackson street from Roselane to Lampton street.

L. B. Redd & Bro., to improve Sixth street from Oak to Ormsby avenue.

L. H. King, to improve the sidewalks on the east side of Fourth street from Kentucky to St. Catharine.

L. H. King, to improve the sidewalks on the east side of Fourth from St. Catharine to Oak street.

L. H. King, to improve the sidewalks on the east side of Fourth from Breckinridge to Kentucky street.

Cecil & Ayres, to improve the sidewalk on the south side of Breckinridge from Floyd to Preston street.

Chas. Obst, to improve Twelfth street from the Southern ditch to Delaware street.

Chas. Obst, to improve the alley from Laurel street to the first 20-foot alley between Clay and Shelby streets.

Wm. Modenback, to improve the sidewalk on the north side of Market from Wenzel to Johnston street.

Wm. Modenback, to improve the first alley south of Breckinridge street, from Floyd to north and south alley, between Breckinridge and Caldwell streets.

Mr. Fulton presented the following ordinances, which were severally read once, rule suspended and passed, viz:

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks, north side of High, between Twelfth and Fourteenth streets.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk south side of Rowan, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

Mr. Fulton, from same, reported an ordinance from the Board of Aldermen, to improve a portion of Madison street, from Tenth to West, which was read once, rule suspended and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Duerson, Clemons, Coke, Dix, Fuller, Fulton, German, Gray, McAteer, McCulloch, McDermott, Orrill, Sackstader, Vissman, Walton and Walling—16.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Fuller reported a resolution approving the apportionment of Twenty-first street, from Walnut to Madison, John Keegan, contractor, which was adopted.

Mr. Jefferson presented a resolution directing the Street Inspector to repair the gutter west side of Floyd, at Linden street, which was adopted.

Mr. Vissman reported separate resolutions approving the following grades, which were severally adopted:

Grade of alley running north from Laurel to the twenty-foot alley between Clay and Shelby streets.

Grade of alley running from Wenzel street east to Johnston's west line, between Market and Jefferson streets.

Grade of alley running from Breckinridge to Caldwell, between Floyd and Preston streets.

Grade of alley from Floyd street east to twenty-foot alley running north and south, being the first alley south of Breckinridge street.

Mr. Coke reported sundry claims in favor of E. W. Rupert, assignee, which were referred to Finance Committee.

A resolution to adjourn until Wednesday evening, November 17, 1869, at 7¼ o'clock, was adopted, when the Board adjourned.

Attest: J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

A dispatch from London says Queen Victoria had invited the late George Peabody to visit her at Windsor just immediately prior to the approach of his late fatal attack of illness. Her Majesty would have been present at his bedside had not the sudden termination of his disease prevented her.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—P. M.

Money steady at 5@7 per cent on call loans, chiefly at 6 per cent.

Sterling quiet at [illegible] for first class bills.

Gold dull; opening at 126⅝, advancing to 126¾, and closing at 126¾. The carrying rates were 5@7 per cent.

The sub-treasury sold a million gold at [illegible].

Government bonds are dull and without decided change.

Coupons '81	[illegible]	Coupons '67	[illegible]
Do '62	[illegible]	Coupons '68	[illegible]
Do '64	[illegible]	Ten-forties	[illegible]
Do '65	[illegible]	Currency 6's	[illegible]
New	[illegible]		

State bonds dull.

Missouri	[illegible]	New Virginia	54
Old Tenn.	[illegible]	Old N. Carolina	47
New Tenn.	[illegible]	New N. Carolina	[illegible]
Old Virginia	[illegible]	Do special tax	[illegible]

Stocks heavy and lower, with some activity in N. Y. Central, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Northwestern and St. Paul, closing however dull and unsettled on the whole list.

The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Canton	[illegible]	Illinois Cen'l	[illegible]
Cumberland	[illegible]	Pittsburg	[illegible]
Western U Tel.	[illegible]	Northwestern	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Mariposa	8	Rock Island	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	St. Paul	[illegible]
Adams ex.	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Wells & Fargo	[illegible]	To. & Wabash	[illegible]
Amer. Ex.	[illegible]	Do preferred	70
U. S. Ex.	[illegible]	Ft Wayne	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	Terre Haute	[illegible]
N. Y. Cent.	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	Chicago & Alt.	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	Ohio and Mis.	[illegible]
Hudson	[illegible]	Burling'n & Q.	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	St. Jo pref.	[illegible]
Michigan Cen'l	[illegible]	C. C. and I. C.	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]		

Mining shares dull.

Copper at Boston—Calumet 30; Copper Falls 8; Quincy 28.

Sub-treasury balance $88,843,870

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—P. M.

COTTON—Steady and fairly active; sales 1,700 bales at 25c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Receipts 17,581 bbls; market favors buyers; sales of 10,700 bbls at [illegible] for superfine State and Western, [illegible] for extra State; [illegible] for extra Western; [illegible] for good to choice white wheat extra; [illegible] for round-hoop Ohio; [illegible] for extra St. Louis; [illegible] for good to choice do, closing heavy; including 3,500 bbls inferior to good extra for export at [illegible]. Rye flour quiet; sales 300 bbls at [illegible].

CORNMEAL—Dull.

WHISKY—Decidedly firmer; sales 550 bbls Western at [illegible] for free, closing at the latter price.

GRAIN—Receipts wheat [illegible] bush; market [illegible] better; demand chiefly speculative; sales of 3,[illegible] bush at [illegible] for No 2 spring; [illegible] for No 3 do; [illegible] for winter red and amber Western; [illegible] for white Indiana. Rye quiet. Barley a shade firmer; sales [illegible] bush at [illegible] for 2-rowed State; [illegible] for Canada West. Barley malt quiet. Receipts of corn 37,[illegible] bush; market less active and about 1c lower; sales [illegible] bush at [illegible] for unsound mixed Western; [illegible] for sound do; [illegible] for Western yellow. Receipts of oats [illegible] bush; market about 1c lower; sales of 79,000 bushels at [illegible] for Western; [illegible] for State.

GROCERIES—Rice quiet; sales [illegible] tcs. Coffee dull. Sugar steady; sales 700 hhds at 11@11½c for Cuba; [illegible] for Porto Rico. Molasses firm; sales [illegible] bbls New Orleans at [illegible].

PETROLEUM—Steady at [illegible] for crude and [illegible] for refined.

HOPS—Quiet at [illegible] for American.

OILS—Linseed dull at [illegible].

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool heavy; shipments 40,000 bush wheat per steam at 8½d, and 1,000 bbls flour per sail at [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firmer, with a good demand; sales 1,300 bbls at [illegible] for new, closing at [illegible] cash; [illegible] for prime, and [illegible] for prime mess, the latter price for new; also [illegible] bbls new mess at [illegible], seller January and February, and [illegible], seller 6 months. Beef unchanged; sales of 340 bbls at [illegible] for new extra mess. Tierce beef dull; sales [illegible] tcs at [illegible] for prime mess, and [illegible] for India mess. Beef hams quiet; sales 100 bbls at [illegible] for old and [illegible] for new. Cut meats dull; sales of [illegible] pkgs at [illegible] for shoulders and [illegible] for hams. Middles quiet but firm; sales 75 bxs [illegible] at [illegible]; also [illegible] bxs Cumberland cut, deliverable in Chicago before the 10th of December, on private terms. Lard steady but quiet; sales 375 tcs at [illegible] for steam, and [illegible] for kettle rendered; also 500 tcs steam, seller January, at 17c.

BUTTER—Quiet at [illegible] for Ohio.

CHEESE—Dull at [illegible].

LATEST—5 P. M.

FLOUR—Closed steady, with a moderate export and speculative demand for good low grades of extra.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and firm, with a moderate speculative inquiry for prime winter and spring. Rye dull and unchanged. Oats quiet and steady at [illegible] for Western. Corn dull at [illegible] for unsound, and [illegible] for sound mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Beef quiet but steady. Cut meats in limited request but unchanged. Bacon a shade firmer, with a fair demand. Lard quiet at 17½@17¾c for fair to prime steam.

HOGS—In fair request but steady.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.

The market is quiet and prices steady, except Red Cross and Green Star wigans, which are reduced to 10½c.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12—P. M.

FLOUR—Unchanged and dull; extra [illegible]; family [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat nominally unchanged and quiet; No 2 [illegible]; No 1 [illegible]. Corn in light supply and good demand at [illegible] for ear. Oats unchanged; No 1 [illegible]; No 1 [illegible]; white [illegible]. Rye dull at [illegible]. Barley nominally unchanged; No 1 fall held at $1 25.

COTTON—Dull and prices drooping; middling 23½c.

TOBACCO—Firm; sales [illegible] hhds at [illegible].

WHISKY—Opened unsettled, but is now firmer and demand slightly better; sales [illegible] bbls at $1.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull at [illegible]; no sales of importance. Bulk meats two-thirds cured, [illegible] for shoulders, [illegible] for clear rib and clear sides for new. Lard held at 18½c for steam, and 17@17½c for kettle rendered. Nothing done in bacon and but little here now. Green meats declined to 10½c, 15½c and 13c.

BUTTER—In better supply and prices drooping; fresh [illegible].

EGGS—Scarce and firm at 30c.

CHEESE—Firm at 17½@18c.

OILS—Linseed unchanged and firm at 90@92c. Lard oil [illegible] for current make.

PETROLEUM—Steady at [illegible] for refined.

HOGS—Dull at [illegible]; extra selected sold to butchers at [illegible]; receipts [illegible] head.

GROCERIES—Unchanged and quiet, with a good business doing.

GOLD—126¼ buying.

EXCHANGE—1-10 discount buying.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12—P. M.

EXCHANGE—Eastern at 1-10 off buying, and par@1-10 premium selling.

FLOUR—Quiet and easier at [illegible] for spring extras.

GRAIN—Wheat opened tolerably active, but toward the close buyers held off and prices declined ¾@1c; sales No 1 at [illegible]; No 2 at [illegible], closing at [illegible]; this afternoon the market was dull at [illegible], seller the last half November; [illegible] for [illegible] after December for No 2. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12—P. M.

TOBACCO—Steady at [illegible] prices.

COTTON—Lower at [illegible] for middling.

HEMP—Quiet and unchanged.

FLOUR—In better demand but unchanged in price; fall superfine [illegible]; extra [illegible]; double extra [illegible]; triple extra [illegible]; choice to fancy [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No 2 red fall [illegible]; No 1 do [illegible]; prime white [illegible]. [illegible] Oats firmer at [illegible]. Barley, but few buyers in the market; small sales of prime Illinois at $1 15. Rye held firmer at [illegible] for prime to choice.

GROCERIES—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Active and firmer at $1.

PROVISIONS—There is a small business doing; mess pork [illegible]. Dry-salt shoulders 11½@12c, clear rib [illegible] and clear sides [illegible]. Bacon shoulders [illegible], and clear sides 20c. Lard quiet at [illegible] for tierce, and [illegible] for keg.

HOGS—Stiff and higher; weather still favorable for killing; sales at [illegible] gross.

CATTLE—Unchanged at [illegible] gross.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,221 bbls; wheat, 21,392 bush; corn 2,[illegible] bush; oats, 11,793 bush; rye, 1,357 bush; barley, 6,397 bush.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12—P. M.

COTTON—Receipts to-day 6,610 bales; for the week, gross, 37,[illegible] bales; net 31,711 bales. Exports to Liverpool [illegible] bales; to Havre 7,019 bales; to continent [illegible] bales; to Havana 62 bales; coastwise [illegible] bales. Stock 161,119 bales. Sales to-day [illegible] bales; for the week [illegible] bales. The market is firmer; middling 25¼c.

GRAIN—Corn scarce and higher; white $1 15. Oats 65c.

PROVISIONS—Lard unsettled.

GROCERIES—Molasses easier; prime [illegible].

WHISKY—[illegible].

Other articles unchanged.

GOLD—127¼.

EXCHANGE—Sterling 137¼; New York sight drafts ¼ discount.

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 12.

COTTON—Dull and nominally 23c. Receipts [illegible] bales; exports [illegible] bales. Week's receipts [illegible] bales; exports [illegible] bales.

FLOUR—Dull; superfine $5.

GRAIN—Corn market bare. Oats 62½c.

HAY—[illegible].

BRAN—[illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork [illegible]. Lard [illegible]. Bacon scarce; shoulders 17½c, sides 21c. Bulk meats scarce; shoulders 14½c, sides 19c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.

FLOUR—Without decided change.

GRAIN—Wheat held firmly; Western red [illegible]. Rye [illegible]. Corn firmer at [illegible] for old yellow; [illegible] for new; [illegible] for high mixed. Oats steady [illegible].

PETROLEUM—Firmer; crude at [illegible]; refined at [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Small business doing.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12—P. M.

FLOUR—Dull and favors buyers; Western superfine [illegible]; extra [illegible]; family [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat steady at [illegible]. Corn firm; new white [illegible]; new yellow [illegible]. Oats dull at [illegible]. Rye dull at [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Better; holders firmer, but buyers are cautious; [illegible].

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 12—P. M.

The crude petroleum market is quiet and unchanged; no sales; we quote spot at [illegible] bid and 17c asked; seller November at [illegible]; seller all the year at [illegible]; buyer all the year [illegible]. Refined quiet; no sales reported; prices about [illegible] higher than at the opening to-day; we quote November at [illegible]; December [illegible].

NASHVILLE MARKET.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 12.

COTTON—Dull; low middling [illegible]; good ordinary [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat, red [illegible], amber [illegible], white [illegible]. Corn [illegible]. Rye [illegible]. Oats [illegible]. Barley [illegible].

FLOUR—[illegible] for superfine to fancy.

PROVISIONS—Bacon sides [illegible], hams [illegible], shoulders [illegible]; lard [illegible].

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

BY E. P. THIXTON & CO.,
No. 59 Market st., bet. Third and Fourth.

Regular Sale of a Large Lot of New and Second-hand Household and Kitchen Furniture; 750 yards 3-ply and Hemp Carpets; Cooking and Parlor Stoves, and one Good Piano; also 2 Good Spring Wagons and a lot of Family Groceries, Blankets, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING, Nov. 13, 1869, at 10 o'clock, we will sell as above.

Terms cash. E. P. THIXTON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY C. J. MATTHEWS,
No. [illegible] Market st., bet. Sixth and Seventh.

Regular Sale of Household Furniture, Stoves, Carpets, &c.; also a fine lot of Shawls, Clothing, Notions, Shoes, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING, Nov. 13, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms.

Terms cash. C. J. MATTHEWS, Auctioneer.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,
Corner Fourth and Main sts.

150 yards Good Brussels Carpet, Wool and Hemp Carpets, Sofas, Divans, a general assortment of Chamber and Kitchen Furniture, Mattresses, Window-Shades, Stoves, &c.,

AT AUCTION

SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 13, at 10 o'clock.

BY WHARTON & CO.,
[illegible] Third st., bet. Main and Market.

REGULAR SALE household and kitchen furniture, carpets, &c., THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clk; also one fine counter and show-case.

n13 WHARTON, Auctioneer.

BY HAYES & McNETT,
119 Fifth street, near Jefferson.

Splendid Consignment of Gold and Silver Watches, superb Castor, and Solitaire Diamond Rings; a Magnificent Assortment of New and Second-hand Household Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 13, at 10 o'clock, at our auction-rooms, we will sell as above.

Also, at 7 o'clock in the evening, we will sell a large and general assortment of second-hand gold and silver watches, diamonds, jewelry, &c.

Terms cash.

n13 HAYES & McNETT, Auctioneers.

FUTURE SALES.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

Fourth Large and Special Sale of White Granite Stone China, and French China Ware

AT AUCTION

TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 16, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms. ☞ This sale embraces a general assortment of first-class ware and includes a large stock of cups and saucers. Terms cash.

n13 C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.
Three Park Place Building Sites
AT AUCTION
ON THE PREMISES.

MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., we will sell three beautiful building lots located as above. The sale will be absolute to the highest and best bidder. Terms easy.

n12 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

C. S. DYER & SON,
82 Pearl street, Cincinnati,
Manufacture and sell exclusively to WHOLESALE BUYERS
LADIES' IMITATION HAIR
SWITCHES,
AND LATEST STYLES PLAITED CHIGNONS.

Carrying a stock of from 200 to 300 dozen of these immensely and universally salable hair goods, we can match shades and fill orders promptly.

We also manufacture Ladies' and Children's Zephyr Hoods, Capes, Mittens, Hosiery, Leggins, &c., and Fine and Cheap JEWELRY.

Send for samples or price-lists. Orders promptly executed. Goods sold at New York prices.

n6 SaSuWeSaSuTh-ship

JEFFERSONVILLE
Woolen Mills!

The Jeffersonville Woolen Mills Company has established at the foot of Spring street, near the Ferry Landing, Jeffersonville, a depot for the sale of articles of their own manufacture, consisting of

Blankets, white & gray,
Flannels,
Stocking Yarns,
Linseys, and
Jeans,

All of which cannot be excelled as to quality or the goods from any other establishment in the West.

The retail trade will be supplied at mill prices, thus saving to them the commissions made by whole sale dealers.

Goods cut to suit customers.

au7 eodtf J. L. BRADLEY & CO., Jeffersonville, Ind.

HARDIE & ROBINSON,
Commission Merchants,
And General Agents for the sale of Western [illegible],
No. 7 Central Block, Water Street,
SELMA, ALA.

PROMPT sales and immediate remittances guaranteed. ☞ No charge made for storage.

References—Messrs. Todd & Richardson, Hughes, Goslee & Co., W. A. Richardson & Son, G. W. Thomas & Co. oc13 dim

Louis Tripp's
Piano and Music Srore!
REMOVED TO
Johnson's New Building, 118 Main St.

my27 deodtf

Malt and Hops!

I WOULD respectfully call the attention of brewers and distillers to my stock of choice barley, rye, corn, and wheat malt, also hops, thermometers, saccharometers, bungs, Irish moss, pitch, malt shovels, lamps, &c., constantly on hand, and for sale at lowest market prices. Cash paid for barley.

JOHN ENGELS,
Kentucky Malt House, Market street, between Sixth & Seventh. [illegible]

C. CAMPBELL,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
NO. [illegible] THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET, is just receiving a new supply of Fall and Winter Goods. Scott's Report of Fashions for sale. [illegible]

Chickering Pianos.

GREAT reduction in prices. Large arrivals.
D. P. FAULDS, Sole Agent,
all eod 79 Main st., bet. Second & Third.

CARD.

MADAME A. COLLIN, Cloak Manufactory, Ladies Under-garments, Dry Goods, Shawls, Trimmings, Furs of all descriptions,

NO. 6 MARKET STREET,

South side, bet. First and Brook. oc16 dim

Maryland Bag Factory.

BAGS of all kinds—Gunny, Burlaps, Seamless, Cotton, and Hemp Grain Bags, Coffee Covers and Grocers' Bags; Cotton Bagging and Rope.

C. H. & C. H. KLEINPELTER,
Southwest corner South and Pratt streets,
oc3 dim Baltimore, Md.

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House.

HARRY C. HAYES.......Sole Lessee and Manager.

LAST APPEARANCES OF

NEIL WARNER.

SATURDAY, November 13, 1869, MATINEE at 2 P. M.—MACBETH with all the original music. Macbeth, Neil Warner.

THIS SATURDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the thrilling drama by Sheridan, of PIZARRO, or the Death of Rolla—Rolla, Neil Warner. To conclude with the laughable farce of a DUTCHMAN IN DIFFICULTIES.

Monday—Lydia Thompson's Great Burlesque Troupe.

Dramatic Entertainment
AT WEISIGER HALL.

MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Central Convention of 1870, by the Dramatic Benevolent Club. [illegible] (Over the Sea), a drama, in one act. LOUISE UND IHRE SCHWESTER (Louisa and his Sister), a vaudeville burlesque, by W. Friedrich.

Full orchestra of the Great Western Star Band.

Doors open at 7 P. M.; curtain rises at 8 P. M.

Admission 50 cts. n13-2t

Weisiger Hall.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 19,

DR. A. O'LEARY

WILL commence a course of popular lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene, or the Laws of Health, Strength, and Beauty—how to get well and keep well, and live to a good old age free from disease—illustrated with a superb cabinet of classique models of men, animals, plants, and flowers—by all odds the finest collection of the kind in the world. To be appreciated it must be seen, since description can do it justice. Admission, first lecture free. No boys admitted except with their parents.

n13 d3 W. H. MARTIN, Agent.

EXCURSION

TO NEW YORK CITY!

THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Bullard's Panorama
OF
NEW YORK CITY!

TAKES THE SPECTATOR

FORTY-ONE MILES

THROUGH THE

Streets of New York City,

FAITHFULLY SHOWING

The Business, Bustle, and Confusion of City Life.

HE HAS A VIEW OF MORE THAN

10,000 *Horses & Carriages*

AND UPWARDS OF

100,000 OF ITS PEOPLE!

7½ Miles of Shipping and Steamers,
Processions, Military Companies,
Bands of Music, Shipping, Steamers, &c.

At each exhibition an explanatory lecture will be given, giving much valuable knowledge of

NEW YORK AND ITS PEOPLE,

of great importance to a stranger, and of general and instructive information to everybody.

The following buildings have been placed on the panorama the last year, at the expense of $5,000:

The Crystal Palace on Fire,
Stewart's Marble Palace,
The Metropolitan Hotel,
The St. Nicholas Hotel,
The Merchants' Union Express Office and International Hotel,
The Five Points House of Industry,
Barnum's American Museum.

Doors open an hour before the panorama moves.

WILL BE EXHIBITED AT

LOUISVILLE,
—IN—
MASONIC TEMPLE,

Tuesday Afternoon, Nov. 2, and Every Afternoon and Night to Saturday, Nov. 13, inclusive, at 2 and 7½ o'clock.

Admission, 50c: Gallery, 25c; Children, 25c. Admission to all parts of the house to afternoon exhibition, 25c; Children, 15c.

Seats secured during the day on application to the hall without extra charge. Tickets for sale at Bradley & Gilbert's Book Store, opposite the Postoffice, and at ticket office at Temple.

no8 dll W. H. SMITH, Agent.

Roller Skating

THE Rink will be open Tuesday, Friday and Saturday evenings from 7 to 10 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday afternoons from 2 to 5 o'clock. Also every morning from 9 to 12 o'clock. Hall on Seventh, bet. Walnut and Chestnut. ac7 dll

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI.
LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI
U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.
FARE $3 50,
INCLUDING
Meals and State-Room.

This is the ONLY LINE running from Louisville to Cincinnati WITHOUT CHANGE.

The Passengers by this Route avoid a Two-mile Omnibus Ride and an Hour's Jostling over Rough Pavements.

Two Daily Lines.

U. States Mail Morning Line at 10 A. M.
GEN. BUELL..........C. DAVID, Master.
BEN. FRANKLIN.....SAM. HILDRETH, Master.
Landing at all intermediate points.

Evening Express Line at 3 o'clock P. M.
UNITED STATES..........B. M. WADE, Master.
GEN. LYTLE...............D. WHITTEN, Master.
Landing only at Madison.

Both lines making sure connections at Cincinnati with all the early morning trains for the Eastern cities.

Eastern passengers by this route have no change from Cincinnati to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

Have one night and from 107 to 137 miles less railroad travel than by any other route from Louisville.

Tickets for sale at the Company's Office, southwest corner Fourth and Main streets, Galt House and Louisville Hotel ticket offices, and on board steamers to all points East. Baggage checked through.

All the above boats leave from the Company's Wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

se10 dtf FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

Arkansas River Packet.
For Memphis, Pine Bluff, Little Rock, Spadra Bluff, Van Buren, and Fort Smith, Direct.
The elegant light draught steamer
NIGHTINGALE..........U. B. PIERSEL, Master,
Will leave as above and all intermediate landings on This Day, the 13th inst., at 5 P. M., from city wharf.
For freight or passage apply to
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

Merchants' Tennessee River Packet
For Owensboro, Evansville, Henderson, Paducah, Eastport, Tuscumbia, and Florence.
The reliable and light draught steamer
LeCLAIRE No. 2..........MILT. AIKEN, Master,
Will leave as above and all way landings on Monday, the 15th inst., at 5 P. M., from city wharf.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

For Paducah, Eastport, Tuscumbia, and Florence.
LeCLAIRE No. 2..........MILT. AIKEN, Master,
Will leave as above on This Day, the 13th, at 5 P. M.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co.'s Packet
For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
MORNING STAR..........DAULLEY, Master,
Will leave as above on This Day, the 13th, at 5 P. M.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
INDIANA..........R. E. NEAL, Master,
For New Orleans from Memphis on Tuesday, the 16th, on the arrival of trains.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

First Through Boat—No Reshipping.
For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, and New Orleans.
EDINBURG..........R. S. YERKES, Master,
Samuel J. Armstrong, Clerk.
Will leave for the above and all intermediate points on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from city wharf.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents,
No. 26 Fourth street, between Main and river.
N. B. The Edinburg has superior accommodations for stock.
M. & CO.

Merchants' Regular Tennessee River Packet.
For Evansville, Paducah, Eastport, Tuscumbia, and Florence.
LeCLAIRE No. 2..........MILT. AIKEN, Master,
John Morgan Smith, Clerk.
Will leave for the above and all intermediate points on This Day, the 13th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., from the city wharf.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents,
No. 26 Fourth street, between Main and river.

Regular St. Louis Express Line Packet
For Paducah, Cairo, and St. Louis.
The Splendid Passenger Steamer
ROBERT MOORE..........JOHN FERRELL, Master,
Will leave for the above and intermediate points on This Day, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., positively, from city wharf.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.
P. S. The Robert Moore will give through receipts to all points on the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. Also to Memphis and New Orleans at lowest current rates.

For Red River, Direct.
JOHN S. BAKER..........CARROLL, Master,
Will leave as above on Monday, the 15th inst., at 5 P. M.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.
nov13 d3

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
MARY HOUSTON..........L. B. DUNHAM, Master,
For New Orleans from Cairo on Monday, the 15th, and Memphis on Wednesday, the 17th, on the arrival of trains.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

"Old Reliable"
Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet,
LEONORA No. 2,
NOAH NEAL, Master..........W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk,
Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.
apr29 dtf THOS. SMALL, Agent.

For White River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on White, Little Red, and Black rivers, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and White River Packet Company's elegant United States mail-boats, leaving Memphis Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 P. M.

J. W. FORMAN, Agent,
au29 dly No. 41 Fourth street.

For Arkansas River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on Arkansas river, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company's elegant line of United States mail-boats that leave Memphis on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 P. M.

J. W. FORMAN, Agent,
au28 dly No. 41 Fourth street.

Notice to Shippers.

I am giving through bills of lading to Shreveport, Jefferson, and all intermediate points on Red river, also to all points on White, Little Red, and Black rivers, and to Kansas City, Omaha, and Council Bluffs on Missouri river. Also to Brian, Cheyenne, Corrinne, Ogden, Sacramento, and San Francisco on the Union Pacific Railroad, and to all points on the Hannibal and St. Joe, and Des Moines Valley Railroads via St. Louis.

M. W. SATTERWHITE,
au10 dtf 26 Fourth street.

LOST.

LOST—WATCH—A small gold [illegible] watch [illegible] yesterday, [illegible] Market or Main streets. A liberal reward will be paid if returned to E. ROTHCHILD, No. [illegible] st., bet. Broadway and York.

LOST—A BUNCH OF 4 KEYS—On [illegible] or [illegible]. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at this office.

LOST—PUP—On Sunday afternoon, a black and tan [illegible] pup, [illegible]. A liberal reward will be given to return to [illegible], between Green and Walnut. GEO. WHIPPLE.

LOST—SHOT-GUN—[illegible] on Broadway, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, a [illegible] English shot-gun. A suitable reward will be paid if returned to my residence, on Broadway, below Eleventh street, or at the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky. J. H. LINDENBERGER. n12 d3

FOUND.

FOUND—MONEY—A package of money, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. Call at this office. n11 d3

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—COW—On the [illegible] of October, a large brindle cow, with crumpled horns; the back of her tail white, and some white spots on her flank; [illegible] shot on right side; she gives milk. A liberal reward will be paid for her return. [illegible] & BRO., Eighth street, between Jefferson and Green. n7 d3*

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Louisville, Ky., the 12th day of Nov., A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of R. H. MUNDY, of the county of Owen, and State of Kentucky, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. R. M. MUNDY, Assignee. n13-13-20

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Louisville, Ky., the 18th day of Oct., A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of DANIEL BOONE, of ———, in the county of Henry, and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee. oc23 3ad

NOTICE—The undersigned hereby give notice of his appointment as assignee of L. D. OWINGS, of the county of Lewis and State of Kentucky, within and for the District of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. JOHN H. HEDGES, Assignee. oc23 3ad

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Geo. Driesbach against Geo. L. Driesbach } In Chancery, No. 23,[illegible].

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 13, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the west end of the court-house, fronting Sixth street, one spring wagon and a small lot of groceries.

Terms of Sale—A credit of 3 months will be given on all sums over $20; sums of $20 and under, cash in hand.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
n4 L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

C. Hagan against E. A. Low, &c., } In Chancery, No. 21,[illegible].

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, NOV. 15, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

One undivided one-half interest in reversion expectant upon the death of defendant Barbary A. Low in a tract of land in Jefferson county, Ky., containing 12 acres 1 rood and 22 poles, and, including the mansion house and out-buildings, and described as follows: Beginning in the center of the turnpike road at the northwest corner of said tract, thence with the turnpike road [illegible] poles to a corner of the 16 acres allotted to Mary Catharine Low; thence with a line of same [illegible] poles to a corner of the [illegible] acres; thence [illegible] to the turnpike [illegible]; thence with the same [illegible] poles to the beginning.

Also, one undivided one-half reversionary interest expectant upon the death of the defendant, Barbary A. Low, in and to the two following described parcels of real estate, viz: The first being a house and lot on the northeast corner of Main and Jackson streets, the lot being [illegible] feet front by 125 feet to the center of common alley—feet wide; the second being a house and lot on the southeast corner of Washington and Jackson streets, the lot being 17½ feet front by [illegible] feet deep to the center of the common alley.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
n10 d5 L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

Marshal's Sale.

R. H. Wilson, &c., against W. S. Brentlinger, &c. } In Chancery, No. 22,[illegible].

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, NOV. 15, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

A lot in the city of Louisville, Ky., bounded as follows: Commencing on the south side of Chestnut st. 150 feet east of Montgomery street; running east with the line of Chestnut street 30 feet; thence southwardly parallel with Montgomery street [illegible] feet to a 20 foot alley; thence westwardly with the line of said alley 30 feet; thence northwardly to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
n10 d5 L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

Marshal's Sale.

S. Ullman & Co. against John Benninck, } In Chancery, No. 22,545.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, NOV. 15, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 and 8 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:

A lot of land, with all of its appurtenances, in Louisville, Ky., bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the east side of Clay street, [illegible] feet from the southeast corner of Clay and Broadway streets; thence south with Clay street 21 feet, and extending back the same width eastwardly 125 feet.

This property will be sold subject to plaintiff's lien thereon for the payment of [illegible] dollars with interest from the 15th of June, 1868, till paid, and due June 15, 1870; also, the further sum of [illegible] dollars, with interest from the 15th of June, 1868, and due June 15, 1871.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
n10 d5 L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

Marshal's Sale.

Isham Henderson against Schnepp. } In Chancery, No. 20,992.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, NOV. 15, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 and 8 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, and fractional lot lying east of and adjoining lot No. 1, and lots Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, and the western half of lot No. 18, all in square No. 1 in Henderson's western addition to the city of Louisville; also lots numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, and fractional lot lying east of and adjoining lot No. 1 and lots Nos. 23 and 24, and fractional lot lying east of and adjoining lot No. 24, all in square No. 3 in Henderson's western addition to the city of Louisville, with all the appurtenances.

This sale will be made subject to plaintiff's debt and vendor's lien, not yet due, for $[illegible], due in two equal installments respectively May 3, 1871, and May 3, 1872, with interest thereon from May 3, 1869, due semi-annually on May 3 and Nov. 3 of each year.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
n10 d5 L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

J. M. Wright against James Dillion. } In Chancery, No. 22,131.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will

ON MONDAY, NOV. 15, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

A certain tract or parcel of land, with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, bounded as follows: Commencing at a point 112 feet west of the corner of Fifteenth and Portland streets, thence northwardly 106 feet, thence southwardly 106 feet, thence eastwardly 25 feet to the place of beginning, being the same conveyed to Lambert by Daniel Hevrin on record in the proper office, in book 115, page 522.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
n10 d5 L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

Marshal's Sale.

Wm. McCorkle against John F. Lee, &c., } In Chancery, No. 22,[illegible].

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, NOV. 15, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Ky., on a credit of 4 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:

A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., beginning 33¼ feet from the northwest corner of Main and Van Buren streets, running thence west 33¼ feet with Van Buren street, thence north 106 feet, thence east 33¼ feet, thence south 106 feet to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
n10 d5 L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

J. B. Montgomery & Co. against J. T. Helm and others, } In Chancery, No. 22,733.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, NOV. 15, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, the following described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein, to-wit:

A tract of land, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging, lying and being in the county of Oldham and State of Kentucky, beginning at a stone, corner to Craig and Kesley; thence with Kesley's line [illegible] poles to a stone, corner to same; thence with another of his lines [illegible] poles to a stone, corner to same; thence with a line of same and Warfield [illegible] poles to a stone, corner to Oakes; thence north [illegible] poles to a stake in Baker's line, corner to Vangerhelia; thence [illegible] poles, to a stone marking Vangerhelia's corner; thence with his line [illegible] poles to a stone; thence south [illegible] poles to a stone near a sugartree; thence north [illegible] poles to a stone; thence south [illegible] poles to a stone in Cotton's line; thence with his line [illegible] poles to a point 1 foot northwest of a stone, corner to Cotton and Craig in the middle of an avenue; thence with Craig's line [illegible] poles to the beginning, containing [illegible] acres by supposition, but to be the same more or less.

Terms of Sale—One-third cash; the balance in 6 and 12 months.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
n5 dld L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

TAYLOR & BROTHER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 45 Walnut street,
CINCINNATI, OHIO,
Manufacturers' agents for
ALBERTON MILLS.

KENTUCKY and Alberton Osnaburgs, Western Star and Baltimore Cotton Duck and Seagrass Twills for Awnings, Car and Steamboat Covers, Alberton Awning Stripes, in assorted patterns. Warranted Indigo blue.

DELAWARE MANUFACTURING CO.

Delaware Flax Bagging.

☞ Sales by the package only. Correspondence invited. [illegible]

WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION—By an experienced clerk, either as shipping clerk, salesman, or as single bookkeeper. No objection to a position as a traveling agent. Has a thorough knowledge of the manufacturing of hemp and flax bagging and rope by machinery. Can fill almost any position in a manufacturing establishment. The very best of reference furnished. Address G. W., Louisville, Ky. n13 d3

WANTED—OCCUPANTS FOR 2 OR 3 WELL-FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS—Single or en suite, in a private family where there are no boarders. Residence central. [illegible] Address, through P. O., M. A. J., Third st. References required. n13 d3*

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A fine piano and organ parlor [illegible] for [illegible] and other country produce. [illegible] West Market st. n13 d3*

WANTED—GOOD COOK—German preferred. Apply corner Brook and Breckinridge. n13 d3*

WANTED—SITUATION—[illegible] as traveling agent for a wholesale house, inside salesman (wholesale or retail), or as assistant book-keeper. Good references. Address A. B., this office. n7 d3*-SaTuTh

WANTED—PARTNER—To join the advertiser in introducing in this [illegible] the most complete Gas Machine before the public, and complete in any country tin-shop, [illegible] per cent. less than any other [illegible] the gas costs about sixty-five cts. per one thousand feet. Superior to city gas in brilliancy. Safer than coal oil lamp. For particulars inquire at [illegible] hardware store, south side Market, bet. Second and Third. No. 76. H. HEROLD. n11 d3

WANTED—A GOOD SEWING MACHINE HAND—One who fully understands the running of Grover & Baker's or Leavitt's machine preferred. Apply at 190 Fourth st. to MRS. SPIEGEL. n11 d3*

WANTED—TO RENT—Part of a small dwelling; location centrally west of the postoffice preferred. References required. Address ALBERT, Willard Hotel. n11 d3*

WANTED—$500 or $1,000 cash will secure an energetic business man a permanent manufacturing business in which the profits are over 100 per cent. and quick sales. Investigation will prove this to be no humbug. Address, with real name and stating where an interview can be had, "Tin and Sheet Iron," Courier-Journal. n11 d3*

WANTED—SITUATION—A young lady, with some experience, wants a situation as saleswoman in a dry goods or trimming store. Object employment. Best of reference given. Address Miss L. R., Post-office, Louisville, Ky. n11 d3*

WANTED—A GOOD WHITE COOK—A German preferred. Apply at the Protestant Episcopal Orphan Asylum, Fifth street, between Chestnut and Broadway. n11 d3*

WANTED—A COMPETENT GAS-FITTER—Apply in person to ROBT. RIGGS, 76 West Green street. n11 d3

WANTED—TWO WOMEN—IMMEDIATELY—To do the cooking, washing, ironing, and housework for a family four miles out in the country. To such as are reliable and steady good wages will be given and a permanent home. n10 d3*

WANTED—LADIES FOR THE BALLET—Apply at the Manager's office of the Louisville Opera House. n10 d4

WANTED—THE LADIES—To know that the largest assortment of the most elegant trimmed patterns for ladies' and children's wear is at MRS. LEIBSON'S, 262 Jefferson street, between Seventh and Eighth. Plain patterns cut to order to fit the form with accuracy. Dress making in all its varieties done on the shortest notice, also cutting and fitting. Remember the place—262 Jefferson street, between Seventh and Eighth. n7 d3*

WANTED—SIGNS AND SHOW CARDS—To make in the best style and at the lowest rate, at LEIBSON'S New Sign Painting Shop, No. 262 Jefferson street, between Seventh and Eighth. Call and see specimens. n7 d3*

WANTED—A PARTNER—with a limited capital, in a live and well-established business. To an enterprising man who is willing to take hold with me, I can guarantee a good interest on the investment. Address "Mechanic," postoffice. n7 d3*

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? For good cooks, washers and ironers, nurses, seamstresses, housekeepers, governesses, teachers, maids, &c., go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. Families supplied to situations free. MILLER & CO. oc6 tf

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—For "Before the Footlights and Behind the Scenes," by Olive Logan. The book that lets out, exhibiting in vivid colors the show-world as seen from within and without. From popular shows to grand opera, mountebanks to magicians, legerdemain to lectures. [illegible] It is the great sensation, and all want it. Contains 600 pages, [illegible] tinted paper. Profusely illustrated with colored engravings. Sells beyond all other books. Sample copy and prospectus sent to agents free. For circulars explaining address PARMELEE & CO., Cincinnati, O. oc15 dd

WANTED—SEVERAL SPECIAL AGENTS AND SOLICITORS—To represent in the city and state one of the oldest and most substantial New York Life Insurance Companies. Liberal inducements offered. Address, with references, "General Agent," Drawer 27, Louisville P. O. n11 d5

WANTED—AGENTS—HIGHLY IMPORTANT—An agent wanted in every county in the United States, to introduce [illegible] new article, just patented, that will sell on sight to every housekeeper. It is a portable furnace, and can be placed on any cook stove or range. Three cents per day will pay for fuel to cook three meals. It will cook, broil, roast, toast, bake, stew, heat irons, &c. Any man, with a small capital, can clear from $15 to $40 per day. This is well worth the attention of capitalists. The right of a State is a sure fortune. Call on or address O. BROWN, 7[illegible] Church street, Nashville, Tenn. n5 dim

$25 A DAY made at home—[illegible] entirely new article for Agents. Samples sent free. Address H. B. SHAW Alfred, Me. [illegible]

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—GROUND—14 building lots, each [illegible] feet front on Duncan st., bet. Nineteenth and Twentieth sts.; 105 feet on Duncan st., between Twentieth and Twenty-first sts.; 175 feet on Harney st., between Nineteenth and Twentieth sts.; [illegible] feet on Elgin st., west of Eighteenth st.; [illegible] feet on Montgomery st., between Third and Fourth [illegible]; [illegible] feet on west side of Eighteenth st. adjacent to canal. Terms liberal. Apply to [illegible] L. BUCHANAN, attorneys, No. 7 Court Place. oc3 dodim

FOR SALE—Owing to ill health, one of the partners in an old established wholesale drug house, in Louisville, Ky., wishes to dispose of his interest in the business, or, if preferred, the entire stock and fixtures can be purchased. Location one of the best in the city. Address W. D. H., care of Courier Journal office, Louisville, Ky. oc15 dodim

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING BUSINESS—I intend leaving Louisville, and will dispose of my manufacturing business, now in a prosperous condition and making money. For particulars address A. D., Courier-Journal office. [illegible]

FOR SALE—RETAIL DRUG STORE—The drug store under the Louisville Hotel. This is an established, paying stand, and the best chance for a business location ever offered in this city. A competent apothecary could clear the store in one year. Terms liberal. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply to DR. ALEX. FORSYTH. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A NICE BRICK COTTAGE—Of 5 rooms and kitchen, with lot 30 feet front by 200 deep, on Jefferson, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets. Inquire of MERIWETHER & ISAACS, Real Estate Brokers, No. 192 West Jefferson street. oc21 dtf

FOR SALE—DWELLING—A neat two-story brick dwelling, containing 9 rooms, with all modern improvements—large stable, carriage-house, cistern, gas and water-works, &c. Everything in good order. For further information call at No. [illegible] First st., bet. Broadway and Jacob. oc21 dtf

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—A very desirable new four-story brick business house, with large, deep cellar. The many advantages, and its close proximity to the Galt House and railroad, can hardly fail to attract the attention of merchants and business men. Also, several fine building lots, suitable for erecting storehouses. They have many advantages, and are rapidly advancing in value. This property will be sold at a decided bargain. Will exchange part for a residence or good, rich land near the city. For particulars, apply to GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO., 74 West Main street, near Third. oc21 dtf

FOR SALE—TWO DWELLINGS—Situated on the north side of Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth. The lots to each are 62 feet front by 210 feet deep to an alley. The houses are complete, having eight rooms each, with fine garden, water, stabling, and all modern improvements. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets, or to SNEAD & CO., Market, between Eighth and Ninth streets. au26 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT—Containing 16 acres of choice land, ½ mile north of Beard's Station, L. C. & L. Railroad. The improvements are a beautiful Swiss cottage, containing 7 rooms, besides kitchen and pantry, large hall in center; servants' house detached from main building; the other improvements are smoke-house, woodhouse, splendid stone spring-house, corn-cribs, stables, &c.; over 1,200 fruit trees, of all kinds, now bearing, and a young orchard of choice fruit set out. This place is susceptible of division into four or five beautiful building sites, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, or exchanged for good city property. PEARSON & MEDDIS. n7 dtf

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—In Eminence, Ky., opposite railroad depot, known as Dresel Saloon. All information can be had at Wolf & Schimpeler's, corner of Third and Market, Louisville, Ky., or on the premises by applying to H. DREIS. n11 dim

FOR SALE—A GOOD FARM—Of 86 acres, in Bullitt county, 16 miles from the city, well improved; 3,000 fruit trees; plenty of stock water, &c. Inquire of MERIWETHER & ISAACS, Real Estate Brokers, No. 192 West Jefferson street. n7 dtf

FOR SALE OR RENT—[illegible] ACRES of LAND—On the Shelbyville Branch turnpike, about 2½ miles from the city limits, and a short distance from the Fair Grounds station on the Lexington R. R. The improvements are a good two-story house containing 10 rooms, 2 halls, bath-room, and pantry, with good stabling and other out-buildings. Splendid orchards of choice fruit, &c. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 130 Main st. oc23 dtf

FOR SALE—LAND—I offer for sale [illegible] acres of land, lying near the L. and N. R. R., [illegible] miles from the city. The land is well improved. Terms easy. THOS. W. RILEY. oc23 dtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS—Suitable for offices, in second and third stories of the German Insurance Company's building, north side Market, bet. Second and Third sts. n13 d3

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—On the corner of Eighth and Madison streets. Price $600. Possession on the 19th. Apply to J. V. ESCOTT, adjoining. n13 d3

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE BUSINESS STAND—With dwelling above, on the N. E. cor. Green and Eleventh sts. HENNING & SPEED. n13 d3*

FOR RENT—ROOMS—One front room on second floor and two on third. Inquire at Sample Room, 132 Third st., between Green and Jefferson. n13 d3

FOR RENT—OFFICES—On second and third floors front, at 148 Main street. Apply to W. H. McKNIGHT, 154 Main st. n11 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE—Being about to move my stock and business to 148 Main street, I offer for rent the large, well-lighted, four-story building now occupied by me as a carpet store at 154 Main st. W. H. McKNIGHT. n11 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE—An excellent store-house on east side Third street, 4 doors below Main st. Apply to H. V. SANDERS, No. 51 West Main st., between Second and Third. oc21 dtf

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—On Broadway, bet. First and Second. Apply to SHERMAN P. WHALEY, 59 West Market st. oc21 dtf

FOR RENT—OFFICE—Front room over store, suitable for an office. WOOD & BROS., No. 11[illegible] Fourth street.

FOR RENT—DESK ROOM—In room No. 4, Johnson's Building, 118 Main st., near Fourth. ROE & LYON. [illegible]

FOR RENT—BUSINESS HOUSE—A No. 1 three-story business house on Main street, between Brook and First. Apply to R. A. SCHNADER & CO., southwest corner Brook and Main sts. se26 dtf

FOR RENT OR SALE—BUSINESS HOUSE—By change of business, I will rent or sell my house, situated on Market street, between Brook and Floyd. It contains a very handsome storeroom in front, and the stand is one of the liveliest in the city. For particulars, apply at the premises. HENRY KNABENSCHUH, Market, between Brook and Floyd. se21 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—On Third street, between Main and Market. ALFRED T. PYPE, Trustee. au16 dtf

FOR RENT OR SALE—BUILDING—A large three-story brick building with a dry-floored cellar, brick smoke-stack and boiler-room attached, together with an engine, boiler, shafting, &c., all in good working order. The building is on a large lot, 64 feet front, and is suitable for any manufacturing purpose or flour-mill. Possession can be given immediately. For terms of rent or price of the property address Box L., L. P. O. [illegible]

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—HORSE AND WAGON—A sorrel mare and spring wagon, which the owner can get by calling at JNO. CASEY'S Grocery, corner of Preston and Breckinridge streets, proving property, and paying charges. n11 d3

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can get first-class boarding permanently in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Single room or en suite. Address L., this office. n11 d3*